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Patentanmeldung Nr. Patent application No. Demande de brevet n°

00111783.7

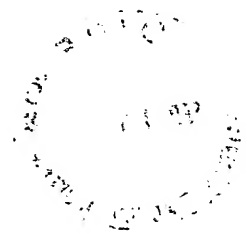
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Blatt 2 der Bescheinigung
Sheet 2 of the certificate
Page 2 de l'attestation

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38
03. Juni 2000**D E S C R I P T I O N****SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR THE CONFIGURATION
OF SOFTWARE PRODUCTS****Field of the invention**

The invention relates to a software configuration system and method for the use in a computer system including at least one server which is connected to a plurality of clients. The system and method allow an efficient team cooperation to develop, update, build, promote, test and deliver product elements which are linked together to form different versions of a software package, and they also enable the definition of process and data flows for product elements through the software configuration system from the creation and update to the delivery.

Background of the invention

Software Configuration Management (SCM) environments are implemented as a loosely set of tools to be combined. They differ with each installation. There is no platform independent technology to combine such tools and libraries under one company defined framework and development process model. Most of the times the source code handling and control is separate from the compile (build) logic and other tools used. In addition the source control libraries available maintain their own private format so that user must perform check-outs and check-ins with regard to a file system. On the other side, the developers always prefer to work with the file system view because there they have the most tools available and

it is transparent for the developer. They prefer to do edit, compile (one form of a build), debug operations with the look and feel of a file system, but also preferably want in the background to have all the advantages of a source control library to enable a team development structure.

One problem of the prior art systems consist in the fact that the known implementations provide proprietary implementations which lack of compatibility with other systems. There exist elements on the way to a solution of this problem, but such elements do not provide an open and platform independent definition which enables a unique platform for the use of different operating systems, library implementations and tools. An example of a known system using a declarative approach is represented by the IBM product called "Software Configuration an Library Manager (SCLM)" which is part of the IBM OS/390 operating system family and is described in the IBM publication "Software Configuration an Library Manager (SCLM) Project Manager's Guide", OS/390 Version 2, Release 5.0, publication no. SG28-1319-02, 1998. This product uses proprietary definitions for the elements controlled in a library system and for the functions provided but it does not provide support for any library system and any operating system. It lacks however of a built-in process flow support.

Another known system is represented by a product called "TeamConnection", which is described in the IBM publication "Getting Started with the TeamConnection Clients, Version 3.0", publication no. SC34-4552-02, 1998, does not use the declarative approach but contains certain functional elements like tracking approaches, data security and notification. Also this system lacks to provide a platform independent support.

Besides, in the known environments the developers work on a file system to do their jobs and just once a while they are interested to synchronize their source with the back end library

system to get the files saved and to update the library system to serve as base for a common driver. However, the builds are not ensured to be common across all users and back end processes.

Companies which are creating software products for their own business or selling such products need a development environment which ensures to follow defined rules and processes for different purposes such as security, quality, reliability and legal subjects and supports any needed technology. None of the known products allow to cover all the technologies and processes needed. However the existing tools and products with their functions and process must be build into a defined framework to integrate them into one well defined solution.

It is an object of the invention to provide a software configuration system and method which allow an efficient team cooperation to develop, update, built, promote, test and deliver product elements which are linked together to form different versions of a software package.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a software configuration system and method which enables the user to define process and data flows for product elements through the software configuration system from the creation and update to the delivery of a software package.

It is another object of the invention to provide a common configuration markup language for handling a plurality of product elements stored in a library systems. The common language is used to access product elements and to determine how the elements relate to each other with regard to inputs, outputs, logical dependencies and specific parameters for the software packages to be developed or updated.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a

software configuration system and method which enables distributed team cooperation and build servers, provided by different manufacturers and controlled by different operating systems, to communicate among each other.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a system and a method which permits to use a central definition for access rules to the data and processes, for the process workflow, problem reporting, notification rules, build rules, promotion rules and edit rules within a software configuration environment in which a plurality of developers are involved who may reside in different locations remote from each other.

Summary of the invention

The method according to the invention, as defined in the claims, comprises the step defining a common extensible software configuration markup language (XSCML) which is suitable to define a project, to perform a memory access to product elements and packages, and for mapping of the processes and tools to said one or more library systems and for defining the relations between said product elements. By using this common extensible software configuration markup language a system independent software configuration framework is generated to describe said product elements and processes and define their access parameters and their relations among each other.

Said system independent software configuration framework is stored in the memory of one or more servers and has assigned the product elements, processes and tools in said memories. Selected ones of said product elements, tools and processes are called by at least one of the clients attached to the server or servers by using the commands of the common extensible software configuration markup language while the users may use their own languages to develop, update or test the product elements

called. The common software configuration markup language is preferably based on the Extensible Markup Language "XML".

According to an aspect of the invention said system independent software configuration framework is stored in the memories of a plurality of geographically distributed computer systems which are connected together through a communication network. Access and administration of the assigned product elements, processes and tools in the locally distributed systems and communication between these systems is performed by the common extensible software configuration markup language while editing of product elements may be performed in other languages which are independent of the common extensible software configuration markup language.

Using such approach permits an exchange of product elements with other locations where in each of the cooperating locations the same system behavior is provided, even if different implementations are used which may include different file systems and library systems. The local library systems may even be reduced to pure file systems including in a database to hold some meta data for local elements all covered in the Web through Web technologies like WebDAV ("Web-based Distributed Authoring and Versioning", a set of extensions to the HTTP protocol which allows users to collaboratively edit and manage files on remote web servers).

The XSCML based definitions may be processed to create an environment documentation to be printed or accessible via the Web. This leads to environment definitions which on the one side describes the technical constructs needed for running the software configuration environment system but also provides a self documenting approach of the same. To enhance the documentation capabilities additional XML tags may be allowed, similar to the HTML tags to intersect the technical text to provide the commentary of the technical elements on one side,

but also allows to create user and administration documentation on the other side from the same source.

Brief description of the drawings

In the following a preferred embodiment of the invention is described with reference to drawings and to an application example. The drawings show:

Figure 1 a schematic block diagram of a known server computer usable for the implementations of the invention as shown herein;

Figure 2 a general block diagram of a computer system adapted to execute an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 3 a general block diagram of distributed computer systems adapted to execute another embodiment of the invention;

Figure 4A a schematic block diagram of the software configuration system according to the invention;

Figure 4B a schematic block diagram of the data flow between main components of the system according to the invention;

Figure 5 a block diagram of a simplified example of a logical project view history defining the data flow of elements;

Figure 6 a block diagram of the logical project view hierarchy of a software project which is developed and tested by using the method and system according to the invention;

Figure 7 a subsection of a logical project view hierarchy showing the combination with a defined process flow;

Figure 8 a physical member representation of a project which is developed and tested by using the system of figure 4;

Figure 9 a block diagram of the logical project view with multiple hierarchies;

Figure 10 a block diagram of the logical project view of a software project which is developed and tested by using the distributed systems according to figure 3;

Figure 11 a block diagram of the project activation process for the cooperation of the distributed systems according to figures 3;

Figure 12 a flow diagram of the process to initiate the XSCML system;

Figure 13 a flow diagram of the process to manage project definitions; and

Figure 14 a flow diagram of the process to perform user client actions.

**Detailed description of a preferred
embodiment of the invention**

Figure 1 relates to a known computer system which operates as server within the described embodiment of the invention. The computer system comprises at least one processor 10 which is connected through a data channel 11 to a system RAM 12 and a memory 14 which may be a hard disk storage used to store at least one data base of the software configuration system according to the invention. The computer system further comprises a keyboard and mouse unit 15 for the input of data and commands and a display unit 16 both connected to the data channel 11. Furthermore, the system comprises a network communication adapter 17 through which the server may establish a data communication to remote computer systems by means of a

digital communication network 18, such as the Internet. The communication adapter 17 also provides data communication to at least one client computer fixedly connected to the server of figure 1, and to other server systems which may have a similar design as that one shown in figure 1.

Figure 2 shows a simplified block diagram of a computer system as being used to execute an embodiment of the invention. This computer system comprises a first server 20 which corresponds to the server of figure 1 and which runs a program called Extensible Software Configuration Markup Language processor 22 or short XSCML processor. The server 20 is connected and controls a memory 23 which contains beside other items a system database 24 storing data which are used by the XSCML processor 22. A number of workstations 25 are connected to the server 20 through its network adapter 17 not shown in figure 2. The workstations 25 operate as clients of the server 20 and have access to the database 24 in the memory 25 through the control of the XSCML processor 22. The computer system of figure 2 further comprises a set of second servers 27 which are connected to the first server 20 to exchange data with the first server 20 and to perform access to the database 24 in its memory 14 through the control of the XSCML processor 22. The second servers 27, herein also called build servers, are in their design similar to the first server 20 and run compiler or build programs installed in the memories 14 of each of the servers 27. Such a build server may itself have one or more connections to a LAN data server through a communication adapter 17 as shown in figure 1 for accessing tools and data.

A number of computer systems each one corresponding to the computer system of figure 2 may be distributed and connected via a digital communication network such as the Internet. Figure 3 shows three computer systems 30, 31, 32 connected through a communication network 34. There may be far distances between the systems 30, 31, 32. For example, system 30 may be installed in

Germany, system 31 in India and system 32 in the USA.

The system and method according to the invention serves to develop and test complex software products each consisting of a plurality of software components herein called software elements which may form different versions of the same software product. Due to the volume and complexity of the product the software elements have to be developed and tested by a group of developers and separately compiled and linked together to build a package which on its highest level represents the software product. The software product and its elements are subject of continuous updates and further developments with the effect that there always exist different versions of the same software product and its elements and that at a certain point of time a new version will replace a currently used version of the software product. The development, test and updating a program product performed in parallel by different people is designated as a project. The invention provides a method and system which allow to manage a project effectively even if the development, test and updates of the software product elements are carried out at the same time under different environments at different places which have large distances from each other.

A central component of the system according to the invention is the XSCML processor 22 which administrates the software elements, its various versions and relationships and controls accesses to the database and the processes and tools available to the system. Figure 4A shows the components of the system which are controlled or used by the XSCML processor 22. A part of the components are data sections 41-45 which are included in the data base 24. These components comprise sets of project meta data 41 which include data representing the state of the various software elements and their relations among each other. Further components are a plurality of product element section 42 containing software delta elements documenting changes to elements under development or subject of update

operations. A product and package definitions section 43 is assigned to a plurality of product elements which may belong to different product versions. An example of product element definitions is described below. A set of input elements 44 and generated elements 45 are linked to the package definition block section 43. The XSCML processor 22 has further available project definition data 40 which comprises data flow definitions, process definitions and process flow definitions. Another component of the system is a set of a dialog or command line interfaces 46 which are used by the XSCML processor 22 as user interfaces or command application interfaces and which are distributed to the client workstations 25. The XSCML processor 22 may establish a connection to the build servers 27 which is able to run one of a number of compilers installed on server 27 or stored on a tool server 50. The XSCML processor 22, the client workstations 25 and the build server 27 having each a set of tools 48, 49 and 50 available for performing the activated processing steps. The XSCML processor 22 may also be connected, for example, via a communication network to another XSCML processor 52 running on another server 51 at a remote location to allow a team cooperation in the development, test and updating of software projects as will be explained in connection with figures 3 and 10.

The database 24 stored in the memory 23 and containing the components 40-45 forms the library system of the XSCML processor 22 which provides a descriptive set of definitions in an Extensible System Configuration Markup Language (XSCML). This language allows to be used for generating common definitions of all components contained in the library system and is used by the servers 20, 51, 27 and the clients 25. The XSCML processor 22 performs the access to the components 40-45 and the underlying mapping of these components to the library system. It also calls the available processes applied to the product elements stored in the library system. The XSCML processor 22 identifies the product elements themselves and their relations

to each other in terms of inputs, outputs and logical dependencies and specific parameters of the software packages to be handled, such as applications, fixes, or workelements. Furthermore, the common definitions provided by the XSCML processor 22 are also used for the description of the access rules for data and processes, the process workflow, the problem reporting, the notification rules, the promotion rules, build rules and the edit rules.

Figure 4B shows the communication between the main components of the system according to figure 4A. XSCML processor 22 which runs on the server 20 is connected to at least one client 25, at least one build server 27 and tools 48. Furthermore, XSCML processor 22 which is connected to XSCML processor 52 which runs on the server 51. The communication between the XSCML processor 22 and the components 25, 27, 48 and 52 will take place by data streams in the XSCML format. These data streams comprise product elements and packages as well as project definition and process definition data, status data and commands such as the call command for a selected one of the tools 48.

By using the common extensible software configuration markup language language the XSCML processor 22 is able to provide a control of the product elements which includes:

- change control which keeps track of changes of the product elements over different versions of the product and parallel access of elements by different persons;
- version control which stores and retrieves different iterations herein also called delta elements 42 of the product elements;
- item management to create, track and manage problems and features;
- process control to define and follow a sequence of steps , which take an organization through the development process in a predefined way with defined tasks to the persons

involved in that process; process control also addresses the data flow and progress flow;

- build management which provides an automation of the translation of product elements 44 and 45 into other forms 45;
- packaging to extract data for delivery the product out of the system library and to bring the product in a defined format for delivery.

The common extensible software configuration markup language XSCML is based on the syntax of the well known Extensible Markup Language (XML) for several reasons:

- XSCML allows to use problem oriented syntax but based on a standard;
- XSCML includes in its concept the WEB integration which means that references to product elements could not only be within a database or file system but also reference to any element accessible through the WEB via a WEB server could be established if needed;
- there are already a plurality of tools around which support the parsing and graphical representation of XML implementation and also XML applications based using XML syntax like WebDAV which can be used in the implementation of an XSCML framework;
- XSCML is defined as platform independent especially if the programming language JAVA will be used for the parser and logic;
- XSCML provides the capability of transformation between flavors of different XSCML applications;
- XSCML allows to generate self documenting applications which are human readable on the screen or as printed materials or to be used for distribution or publication by means of the Web.

The XSCML does not force the developers to use XML for the

software development and update work. In accordance with the character of XSCML, the content of each product element is independent of the configuration steps controlled by the XSCML processor 22. Thus, the development of the product elements can be performed any native language. Graphic user interfaces may facilitate the use of the XSCML defined information.

Working with product elements

As already mentioned there are two ways to look to the environment from a developers perspective. The one is to work with files on a file system using an organization with directories or looking to a library system to work with. Instead of files an object paradigm may be applicable which extends the widely used file system paradigm and wherein the files and directories are treated as special objects. For simplicity the file system paradigm will be used in the following. In practice the developer actually work primarily on a file system base, because they have the most flexibility to use different tools. The library view is only important to have a save repository to store data so that the work results are saved.

In practice the developer works on projects which means that for a certain project the developer has a static view on the project as long as the project is alive and he is interested to have available reproducible data during this period. The known methods to perform the development of software projects do not solve the relationship and promote between the hierarchy of the software elements and the developer team development environment. If such approach is extended to a team of developers where each developer uses a single user based development Workframe Product, each project of a developer is mapped to a directory of data memory accessible through a LAN, for example, where common drivers are integrated on a common LAN directory. This leads to structure as shown in

figure 5 wherein the team produces in three parallel workframe products DEVA, DEVB, DEVC product elements. This work is then subject of a test operation, i.e. in a LAN directory TEST the result of which is the final product i.e. in a LAN directory PROD. Such directories are herein also called groups. A basic rule is that only in the bottom groups modification must be done. As shown in figure 5 product elements can only be moved to PROD 54 from TEST 55, and elements can only be moved to TEST 55 from DEVA, DEVB or DEVC. Edits can only be done through DEVA, DEVB and DEVC. The blocks 54-58 represent data sets stored in the data base or in the memories 14 of the client workstations.

Important is that at the same time the same element of a product developed in a structure like figure 5 can exist in different modification instances in all blocks 54 to 58.

It is also important to understand the different type of groups in such a structure which is described below and also shown in the Table 1:

- Edit group: This are always the lowest groups in a group hierarchy. Creation and changes of elements can only be made in such edit groups through client programs via XSCML api's or XML streams.
- Transistion groups: These are groups which have one or more lower groups in the tree to receive packages. It have just one higher group in the hierarchy to promote packages further on.
- Target group: These groups are the same as the transition groups, but are not allowed to promote packages to its higher groups, if available.
- Baseline groups: These groups are the same as the target groups, but the packages are freezed which means that no promotions from lower groups and to higher groups are possible.

With other words: editable members in those groups can never be changed.

TABLE 1:

	Number of from groups	group actions	to groups
Edit group	0	edit (check-in, check-out) build, promote, query	1
Transition group	1 to n	build, promote query	1
Target group	1 to n	build, query	0 to 1
Baseline group	0 to n	query	0 to 1

With regard to this situation the invention defines software projects by an XML approach. In the following it is assumed that a client will obtain project elements or data from an XSCML system through an XSCML project definition which indicates which files in file system should be processed and which libraries are connected to the directories to control the content and the movement of said files within the file system.

The project definition contain three major sections:

- Data flow definition: Those tags define the logical data representation together with the physical data mapping stored in the real product using the XSCML processor paradigm. It includes the project, group, type, file, element notation. This major section is shown below in Example 1.

- Process flow definition: Those tags define the order of process states intersecting with the data flow. Each process

state may even trigger some data flow activities, like build, promote or create delta version of element or packages. This is shown below in Example in Example 2.

- Process definitions: Those tags will define the actions steps associated to elements for user actions as edit, build, promote. This is shown in the Examples 7 and 8.

Files are always in an XSCML protected mode dependent on the file system capability which is at least a read only attribute. Updates will only be done through an XSCML processor triggered by the client. The library system implementing an XSCML processor may hold a complete copy of the current product version as in the file system for recovery reasons. This copy is not seen by the client who has the perception that he is working with an underlying file system. To hide the client from different possible file mapping a logical naming concept will be provided to work with. In a simple project the logical to physical mapping could be a one to one mapping. This concept may be as follows:

Project: This is an undertaking with prescribed objectives, magnitude and duration. A project may be the development of a software product or an update of an existing software product. For a project the client may know through a defined mapping the root directory he is working with.

Group: A set of project data sets of the element hierarchy. The client may know via the defined mapping the subdirectory following the root directory which is ideally the same as the group name. A group defines an active version of defined quality of a product.

Type: A type categories elements of a project like modules, macros, object code, listings and load modules. The client may know via the defined mapping from logical to physical name the

extension of file belonging to a Type or the directory name of a Type.

Member: It identifies a data set or product element, or contains several elements and serves as its symbolic address. It is the atomic item managed by the file system of an underlying operating system. A member has an XSCML language assigned.

Element: The atomic unit to be managed by an XSCML system. It could be a one to one relation between element and member where an element is the same as a member. The scope of an element is defined by the development language, products and tools used in an XSCML system. An element has an XSCML language assigned.

Language: This is a process definition defined in XSCML syntax which describes the tools invoked at certain XSCML actions triggered by the clients and related to packages, members or elements.

Besides the data definition actions, a set of actions is available to establish the XSCML framework and to apply that actions to the data assigned to XSCML framework by the project definition.

Such actions are at least:

Edit: Edit actions apply if the user creates or changes the content of an element in the XSCML system. A predefined action of Edit is normally a parse for dependencies or for other statistical information of the source code, or for synchronization of update actions to elements. This action is either invoked by an editor used by the developers or corresponds to the action check-out to lock a member for edit and check-in to bring the changed member back to the XSCML system.

Build: Build actions apply if the user issues the build function against a package which itself may contain other packages. The XSCML system will then invoke for each referenced element in the package hierarchy the predefined actions defined by the language in the process definitions. The predefined action of Build cover all steps to transform one or more source code elements to one or more output elements.

Promote: Promote actions apply if the user issues the promote action against a package which itself may contain other packages. The XSCML system will then move all elements related to a successfully build package or referenced packages in a package hierarchy up to the next higher group defined in the XSCML system.

The actions are described later with reference to figure 14. The actions themselves are defined in XSCML syntax to be passed to the XSCML processor for execution. Such definitions may, for example, read as follows:

```
<EDIT PROJECT="PRODUCTA" "GROUP=DEVA" FILE="HELLO.CPP"/>
<BUILD PROJECT="PRODUCTA" "GROUP=DEVTA" TYPE="CPP_PKG"
      FILE="HELLO" MODE="NORMAL"/>
<PROMOTE PROJECT="PRODUCTA" "GROUP=DEVTA" TYPE="CPP_PKG"
      FILE="HELLO" MODE="UNCONDITIONAL"/>
```

The actions are common across the underlying implementing products of the XSCML framework. Thus, the mapping to the real commands are provided through the project definitions as shown in Example 1 in the section where the database related definitions are specified. Such mapping may, for example, take place as follows:

```
...
<DB>
```

```
...
```

```

<Mapping>
...
  <ACTION_MAP ACTION="EDIT" GROUP="*" TYPE="*">
    <CMD>LPEX </CMD>
    <PARMS>##FILE## .... </PARMS>
  </ACTION_MAP>
  <ACTION_MAP ACTION="BUILD" GROUP="*" TYPE="*">
    <PARM_MAP KEY="MODE"
      NORMAL  C
      C       C
      FORCED  F
      REPORT  R
    </PARM_MAP>
    <CMD>FLMCMD BUILD,</CMD>
    <PARMS>##project##,##group##,##type##,##file##,,
      ##MODE##,...
    </PARMS>
  </ACTION_MAP>
...
<MAPPING>
...
</DB>

```

Based on such definitions a build command issued may be mapped to "FLMCMD BUILD,PRODUCTA,DEVTA,CPP_PKG,HELLO,,,C,...

If a file gets created the logical elements: "project", "group", "type" and "element" must be specified. The physical names will then be dropped by the project definitions.

An XSCML element will be identified by a dot notation like "name.ext" where "name" relates to the element name itself and "ext" specifies the implicit container where the element may exist. The container may be explicitly defined in more detail by using an extra type definition. So <SINC TYPE="src">hello.cpp

will define an element "hello" in a container named "src". In the mapping rules the use of "ext" and "TYPE=" will be specified.

For files to be managed on a workstation, if no complicate mapping is needed, the logical view leads directly to the physical view of:

```
&root;\##project##\##group##\##member##.##type##.
```

For datasets on a OS/390 system the logical view leads directly to the physical view of:

```
##project##.##group##.##type##(##member##)
```

For the granularity of elements a type dependend mapping will be available which is dependend on the editor to be used to manipulate such elements stored in the unit of a member.

This is the preferable approach because it is intuitive to the developers. If the update is done through the XSCML client then the root could even be a local fix disk storage of the developers if customized in the project. There are options of using the groups. The contents of the groups may contain only the needed differences along the hierarchy or the groups contain a full copy of the packages the developer is working on. In the last case the developer would be able to work standalone and synchronize with the underlying file system in the data base if the client is online again. However, this requires more logic for reconciliation or replication.

According to the invention, even if a different mapping of logical and physical names is done for elements, they are always presented to the user under the terms "project", "group" and "type" and "element". This is shown in the subsequent Example 1 which relates to an XSCML system of a software product the name of which is "My Product" and includes those definitions of the XSCML which are used to define the XSCML system. The first part of the example shows the dataflow syntax followed by a mapping of the logical types, and thereafter the mapping of the product

elements to the physical memory. It follows the process flow and finally the language definition or so called process definition. The examples are self-documenting and are based on figure 10:

EXAMPLE 1: Editing of the software product "My Product"

```
<!DOCTYPE PROJECT [  
<!-- Physical file directories to be used -->  
<!ENTITY root "\\producta\rel1">  
<!ENTITY tester "\\test\producta\rel1">  
<!ENTITY product "producta">  
>  
  
<PROJECT NAME="MY Product">  
  <!-- It follows the group hierarchy definition which is the  
    logical view on a physical directory structure. The physical  
    mapping is described later. In the simplest way, the group  
    name would be a subdirectory to a root directory, where the  
    root directory is common to all groups and relates to a  
    project. -->  
    <GROUP NAME="PROD" DB="PRODLIB" AC="REL" FILEMAP="M0"/>  
    <GROUP NAME="TEST" DB="TESTLIB" AC="REL" PROMOTE="PROD"  
      FILEMAP="M1"/>  
    <GROUP NAME="DEV1" DB="DEVLIB" AC="REL,TEST" PROMOTE="TEST"  
      FILEMAP="M2"/>  
    <GROUP NAME="DEV2" DB="DEVLIB" AC="REL" PROMOTE="TEST"  
      FILEMAP="M2"/>  
    <GROUP NAME="TEAMT" DB="DEVLIB" AC="REL,TEST" PROMOTE="TEST"  
      FILEMAP="M3"/>  
    <GROUP NAME="TEAM" DB="DEVLIB" AC="REL,TEST" PROMOTE="TEAMT"  
      FILEMAP="M3"/>  
  
  <!-- It follows now the logical types known to the project, ;  
    which will have a physical mapping dependend on the  
    environment the source will exist.-->
```

```
<TYPE NAME="CPP">
<!-- There might be additional tags for some more detailed
mapping or specifications to a physical representation -->
</TYPE>
<TYPE NAME="HPP"></TYPE>
<TYPE NAME="H"></TYPE>
<TYPE NAME="OBJ"></TYPE>
<TYPE NAME="LST"></TYPE>
<TYPE NAME="EXE"></TYPE>
<TYPE NAME="DLL"></TYPE>
<TYPE NAME="CPP"-link></TYPE>
<!-- It follows the association which database and elements
in the database does manage the group contents with regard
to state and content. If several databases would be
possible, there must be a synchronization done between those
databases defined by this project definition. Parts managed
in such a way may only be modified through such a project
definition and not by using the database interfaces
directly. Only a read access to such elements through the
database interface may be allowed. -->
<DB NAME="PRODLIB">
  <!-- Here comes some more specific information where to
  find the related database system like TC Family, SCLM
  project, etc. to hold the data or meta data to control the
  content of the file system described by the project. It
  may define also the degree of versioning done in the
  database i.e. for groups and types or association of
  groups to processes or states. Also logical to physical
  mapping will be defined here -->
  <MAPPING>
    <ACTION_MAP...>
    ...
    <ACTION_MAP...>
    ...
  </MAPPING>
<FILEMAP NAME="M0">
```

<!-- Here comes the detail mapping how files should be realized on file system based on the logical access using the group and type specification. It is assumed that a string like ##var## are variables defined through the XML syntax. Like ##group## maps to the value of GROUP parameter of the <groupmap ...> tag

-->

&root;\##group##\##member##.##ext##

</FILEMAP>

</DB>

<DB NAME="TESTLIB">

<MAPPING>

<ROOTMAP FILE_ROOT="\product\product1\"/>

<GROUPMAP GROUP="*" FILE_GROUP="*\"/>

<GROUPMAP GROUP="PROD1" FILE_GROUP="production\"/>

<TYPEMAP TYPE="c_type" FILE_TYPE="src\cpp"

FILE_EXT="cpp"/>

<TYPEMAP TYPE="*" USE_EXT="EXT"/>

</MAPPING>

<FILEMAP NAME="M1">

&tester;\##group##\##name##.##ext##

</FILEMAP>

</DB>

<DB NAME="DEVLIB">

<MAPPING>

<ROOTMAP FILE_ROOT="PRODUCT."/>

<GROUPMAP GROUP="*" FILE_GROUP="*."/>

<GROUPMAP GROUP="PROD1" FILE_GROUP="PRODUCT1\"/>

<TYPEMAP TYPE="cpp_type" FILE_TYPE="SRC"

FILE_EXT="CPP"/>

</MAPPING>

<FILEMAP NAME="M2">

##root##.##group##.##type##\$##ext##(##name##)

</FILEMAP>

<FILEMAP NAME="M3">

TEAMDEV.##group##.##type##\$##ext##(##name##)

```
</FILEMAP>
</DB>
<PROCESSFLOW>
...
</PROCESSFLOW>
  <!-- Here comes now the the process definitions so
  called languages which will be discussed later
  -->
  <LANG ...>
  ...
  </LANG>
  <LANG ...>...</LANG>
  <ACCESS>
  ...
  </ACCESS>
</PROJECT>
```

As an alternative to the definition of the dataflow the hierarchy of the product elements may be defined by a work flow tree. This is shown in the subsequent example 2 wherein two users and one team are cooperating in the developement and testing a software product which results from the flowtree which comprises the following flow groups. The example relates to figure 6.

EXAMPLE 2: XSCML Syntax for the Dataflow defined as Flow Tree:

```
<DOCTYPE FLOWTREE [ ]>
<!-- The dataflow hierarchy -->
<FLOWTREE>
  <FLOW LEVEL="PROD1" ACC="P1"/>
  <FLOWGROUP>
```

```
<FLOW LEVEL="FIXPROD1" ACC="T"/>
<FLOW LEVEL="FIXTEST1" ACC="T"/>
</FLOWGROUP>
<FLOWGROUP>
  <FLOW LEVEL="PROD2" ACC="R"/>
  <FLOW LEVEL="STEST2" ACC="R"/>
  <FLOW LEVEL="FTEST2" ACC="R"/>
  <FLOWGROUP>
    <FLOW LEVEL="DEVAT" ACC="R,T"/>
    <FLOW LEVEL="DEVA" ACC="R,T"/>
  </FLOWGROUP>
  <FLOWGROUP>
    <FLOW LEVEL="DEVTB" ACC="R,T"/>
    <FLOW LEVEL="DEVB" ACC="R,T"/>
  </FLOWGROUP>
  <FLOWGROUP>
    <FLOW LEVEL="TEAMT" ACC="R,T"/>
    <FLOW LEVEL="TEAM" ACC="R,T"/>
  </FLOWGROUP>
</FLOWGROUP>
</FLOWTREE>
```

Software elements and packages

It is required to define a package with regard to its input and output and which parameters can be passed to the different processes needed to proceed from the input(s) to the output(s), also called generated elements. A package definition can be implicitly defined through an element by means of the process definition associated to an element.

Package: A package may be treated as an element in the database and defined via tags which describe the explicit relation between input elements and generated elements. The tags also define the process definition associated to treat the input

element and generate the elements from input elements. They may further define package parameters which are passed to the associated process steps in the process definitions. Some of the package definitions may be defaulted through the project definitions or meta data associated to elements referred to in the package. This means that an input element may be an implicit package definition if the associated process definition contains all the package definitions as default values, such as types for generated elements, explicit dependencies, parameters to process steps, etc. A package may refer to other packages as dependend packages to be processed before the referring package.

The fact that packages may refer to other packages results in a build tree and promote tree of such packages. A build tree of this type can define the complete product to be processed through one build action, and it shows the dependencies between packages and elements.

Besides the explicit dependencies between elements defined through packages there are implicit dependencies which are found by the XSCML defined processes either after a save of editable elements or after a build of an element. To determine such implicit dependencies the process definition defines the invokation of the tools to find and store the dependency informtion.

To enable the users to define the build steps they must be able, besides defining the package content, to define several builders as one unit and define the information for creating the packages to be handled in one unit. The users should be able to create such a unit through a textual representation which could then be used for a graphical representation. In addition the creating step may be supported through a graphical user interface.

The method provided by the invention to define build steps

and packages reduces the complexity of the build tree to a minimum. The packages are the only nodes in the build tree. One package however may be represented through expansion as a number of separate trees to show the input, outputs and include hierarchy. Common parameters (e.g. Compile options, common includes) can be hold as separate elements and included through the XSCML syntax into different packages. Furthermore, reusing of defined builders for different projects becomes simple, because it is possible to create builders with more flexibility (e.g. file extensions does not have to be specified in the builders).

Builders with more than one build step can be implemented through the XSCML language with several build steps as shown in the following examples. The multiple step processes are defined through one build script. No programming skill (REXX, C++, JAVA, PEARL) is necessary to implement such process integration.

BUILD Action against packages

The IBM publication "TeamConnection Users Guide", publication no. SC34-4499-04, page 183, figure 58 contains a sample build object model for msgcat.exe. Reference is made to this example for the subsequent description of the XML based definitions for the build function and the package definition of three types of packages. In this description Examples 2, 3 and 4 are represented which are related to the build of a package by the compilation of two elements with a subsequent link operation. These examples include the definition of the work units and packages as used for the compilation steps of two elements where the results of which are linked to a high level package.

We distinguish between:

1. Compile packages for compile transformations, called (C)

packages.

2. Link packages for link transformations, called (L) packages. Link packages may refer to (C) or (L) packages.

3. High-level packages describing applications and sub-applications, called (HL) packages. High-level packages may refer to (C), (L) or (HL) packages.

4. Include packages to share common information accross packages, called (I) packages. Include packages may be part of (C), (L), (HL) or (I) packages.

EXAMPLE 3: Use of the compile package hello.cpkg to compile the source code hello.c :

```
<!DOCTYPE CPKG[<!ENTITY parmset1 "<PARM1> /Fo+ </PARM1>">]>
<!-- The (C) package unit which defines input and outputs
elements and processing parameters -->
<CPKG NAME="hello" TYPE="cpp_compile" >
  <!-- LANG="CPP" defines parser and the set of builder steps
to be used for the related input member when actions such
as build against it will occur. If omitted than the
language associated to the input member will be used
instead. -->
  <LANG NAME="CPP" />
  <!-- The input member to be processed -->
  <SINC type="CPP_NT">hello.cpp</SINC>
  <!-- The output members to be produced by the defined
builder steps in the language -->
  <OBJ>hello.obj</OBJ>
  <LIST>hello.lst</LIST>
  <!-- The parameters to be passed to the different builder
steps defined in the language -->
  <PARM1> /L+ /Ti+ </PARM1>
```



```
&parmset1;
</CPKG>
```

EXAMPLE 4: Use of the compile package bye.cpkg to compile the source code bye.c :

```
<!DOCTYPE CPKG[
<!ENTITY parmset1 "<PARM1> /Fo+ </PARM1>">
]>
<CPKG NAME="bye" TYPE="cpp_compile" >
  <LANG NAME="CPP" />
  <SINC type="CPP_NT">bye.cpp</SINC>
  <OBJ>bye.obj</OBJ>
  <LIST>bye.lst</LIST>
  <PARM1> /L+ /Ti+ </PARM1>
  &parmset1;
</CPKG>
```

The code compiled in the examples 3 and 4 are linked to create a package. This is shown by example 5.

EXAMPLE 5: Link package msgcat.lpkg to create package msgcat.exe:

```
<!DOCTYPE LPKG[<!ENTITY parmset1 "">]>
<!-- The package unit which defines input and outputs -->
<LPKG NAME="msgcat" TYPE="cpp_link" >
  <!-- LANG="LINK" refers to the set of builders to be used for
the related input member when actions such as build against
it will occur. If omitted a default language will be assumed,
```

such as "link", to be defined to TC via a language definition defined below. -->

```
<LANG NAME="LINK">
  <!-- Creates references to input member to be processed based
  on keywords in the referenced entities -->
  <KEY REFS="OBJ LOAD"/>
  <!-- References to the compile packages to generate a
  response file in the language link -->
  <INCL NAME="hello" TYPE="cpp_compile"/>
  <INCL NAME="bye" TYPE="cpp_compile"/>
  <CMD> input command statements to the linker </CMD>
  <CMD> input command statements to the linker </CMD>
  <ALIAS> msgalias </ALIAS>
  <!-- The output members to be produced by the defined builder
  steps in the language -->
  <LOAD>msgcat.exe</LOAD>
  <LIST>msgcat.map</LIST>
  <!-- Here are currently no parameters to be passed to the
  different builder steps defined in the language -->
<PARAM1> </PARAM1>
  &parmset1;
</LPKG>
```

In the following Example 6 the definitions for the whole application by using a high level packaging are described.

EXAMPLE 6: Using high level package Prod1.hpkg for describing the whole application msgcat

```
<!DOCTYPE HPKG[
]>
<!-- The package unit which defines input and outputs -->
```

```
<HPKG NAME="PROD1" TYPE="app" >
  <!-- References to the link packages -->
  <INCL NAME="appl" TYPE="app"/>
  <INCL NAME="msgcat" TYPE="cpp_link"/>
  <INCL NAME="gui" TYPE="gui_compile"/>
</HPKG>
```

So far we defined the package contents through XML based definitions. However, the package also refer explicitly to the languages being used for each package which will contain the related predefined actions to be performed in detail when a user works with the package during an edit, build or promotion to a higher development stage. A predefined action for an edit may be parsing for dependencies, and for a build the different build steps to transform the input(s) into the output.

Process definitions - collection of predefined actions applied to packages

The XSCML project definitions contain any predefined action which a user can apply to packages. Such actions comprise Edit, Build and promote like actions to bring the package from one integration state to another. The most basic actions the user may apply are Edit and Build.

The predefined action of Edit is a parse for dependencies or for other statistical information of the source code, or for synchronization of actions. The predefined action of Build cover all steps to transform one or more source code elements to one or more output elements.

In the examples considered herein, two processes are used. One process is used to do the C++ compile and the other to do the LINK. Both processes contain only one build step.

If more build steps are needed to get the build outputs, you several steps of TYPE="BUILD" have to be described. In this case, the generated outputs from the first step has to be indicated as input to the next step. An example of such case, which is typically for an OS/390 build, is shown below.

To allow a specific treatment of files especially in a language with several process steps, different IOTYPE keywords are defined for the inputs and outputs. Such information is then used by the builders to allow the special treatment of the associate files:

IOTYPE=S Used for input data that is specified with with a <SINC ...> tag. It means the files or data sets does exist and must not be created by the builder.

IOTYPE=I Used as an allocation information to get access to additional files needed during the associated process defined in a <SCRIPT ...> tag.

IOTYPE=O Used for output data that is specified with tags like to <OBJ ...>, <LIST ...>, <LOAD ...>, <OUTx ...>. Data sets or files will be created during the build. The output will be stored in the element storage of the system after a successful build.

IOTYPE=W Used for work data set needed for temporary use in one step or even succeeding steps in multistep processes. The output will, however, not be stored after a successful build.

IOTYPE=N Used in an OS/390 language to define a dummy entry & 0{f or a ddname list to be passed to the program called.

IOTYPE=A Used for data sets or files which do already exist and are referred to from the build steps. They will normally not be created by a related process during a process

step and may contain or not contain information stored in the element storage of the system.

Other IOTYPE keywords may be defined.

The related process c-comp.lang for the language C++ can be defined as follows:

EXAMPLE 7

```
<CLANG NAME="C" env="NT" Version_id="3.6.0">
  <INCLUDES ID="hfiles">
    <!-- steps active during the parse of parts -->
    <!-- LIB="YES": TeamConnection controlled header files,
    identified by a TYPE attribute provided for -->
    <!-- LIB="NO" : system header files, not controlled by
    TeamConnection-->
      <INCLUDE PATH="src/include" LIB="YES"
TYPE="h_inc" />
      <INCLUDE PATH="src/package" LIB="YES"
TYPE="h_pkg" />
      <INCLUDE PATH="." LIB="YES" TYPE="h" />
      <INCLUDE PATH="sys/c" LIB="NO" />
    </INCLUDES>
    <STEP TYPE="PARSE">
      <SCRIPT name="parse_c"/>
      <PARMS> -SOURCE ##source## -IDIRS ##INCLS## -DEPFILE
##deps##</PARMS>
      <FILE ID="source" KEYREF="SINC" />
      <FILE ID="incls" REFID="hfiles" />
      <FILE ID="deps" NAME="csource.deps" />
    </STEP>
    <!-- steps active during the build of parts -->
    <STEP TYPE="BUILD">
```

```

<SCRIPT name="icc"/>
<PARMS KEYREF="PARM1">/Fo:##objects## /Fl:##listing##
/I ##includes## ##input##</PARMS>
<RC cond="<=" val="4"/>
    <!-- PRINT=YES indicates that the output should
    also go to the build message even when build
    fails -->
<FILE ID="input" KEYREF="SINC" IOTYPE="S"/>
<FILE ID="object" KEYREF="OBJ" IOTYPE="O"/>
<FILE ID="listing" KEYREF="LIST" IOTYPE="O"
PRINT="YES"/>

<FILE ID="includes" KREYREF="INCL"
REFID="hfiles"/>
</STEP>
</CLANG>

```

The related process c_link.lang for the language LINK can be defined as follows:

EXAMPLE 8

```

<LLANG NAME="LINK" env="NT" Version_id="3.6.0">
    <!-- steps active during the build of parts -->
    <STEP TYPE="BUILD">
        <SCRIPT name="ilink"/>
        <PARMS KEYREF="PARM1"> /OUT:##out## /MAP:##map##
objects</PARMS>

        <RC cond="<=" val="4"/>
        <!--list of input and output files-->
        <FILE ID="objects" KEYREF="INCL" IOTYPE="S"/>
        <FILE ID="out" KEYREF="LOAD" IOTYPE="O"/>
    </STEP>
</LLANG>

```

```
<FILE ID="map" KEYREF="LIST" IOTYPE="O"/>
</STEP>
</LLANG>
```

The examples are not exhaustive but are provided to disclose the principles to specify a complete build which enables a user to generate parsers and builders which contains no environment specific information but get all passed via parameters or environment variables based on the XSCML definitions and meta data stored in the XSCML memory.

Process definitions for a package with a multistep language

The following example shows how more complex languages are implemented with XSCML. The example is based on a OS/390 Transformation with the following build steps:

1. CICS preprocessor to translate the EXEC CICS statements into C++ procedure calls.
2. C++ compiler is called to do the real compile to create the object.
3. The final step will collect all the listings produced before from CICS and C++ into one listing which will be stored as one entity.

The central definition of the compile parameters can be extracted from the compile package, stored in an additional part of the database and referenced in the compile package:

```
cics.parms
<PARM1> MAR(1,80) OM(1,80) </PARM1>
```

c370.parms

<PARM2> LIST AGGREGATE </PARM2>

The compile package cicspart.pkg is used to build
cicspart.mod:

EXAMPLE 9

```
<!DOCTYPE CPKG [  
<!ENTITY cicsparms SYSTEM "cics.parms">  
<!ENTITY c370parms SYSTEM "c370.parms">  
<!-- The package unit which defines input and outputs -->  
<CPKG NAME="cicspart" TYPE="c390cics" >  
  <CLANG NAME="c390cics">  
  
    <OBJ>cicspart.obj</OBJ>  
    <LIST>cicspart.lst370</LIST>  
      <OUT1>cicspart.lstcics</OUT1>  
    <OUT2>cicspart.lst</OUT2>  
    <!-- The parameters to be passed to the different  
    builder steps defined in the language -->  
    <PARM1> NOS NSEQ </PARM1>  
    &cicsparms;  
    <PARM2> SOURCE RENT LONGNAME SHOWINC NOSEQUENCE </PARM2>  
    &c370parms;  
</CPKG>
```

The related Language cics370.lang could be defined in a general fashion using variables in their definition. By providing a variable definition member languages may be created from reusable parts in a plug together fashion. The language is then a collection of predefined building

EXAMPLE 10


```
<!DOCTYPE LANG[
<!ENTITY includes SYSTEM "c_include.libs">
<!ENTITY parsec SYSTEM "parse_c.step" >
<!-- parameters for cics preprocessor step building block -->
<!ENTITY IOTYPE_SYSIN "S">
<!ENTITY DD_SYSIN "CICIN">
<!ENTITY KEYREF_SYSIN "SINC">
<!ENTITY DD_SYSPRINT "CICPRINT">
<!ENTITY KEYREF_SYSPRINT "">
<!ENTITY RECFM_SYSPRINT "VBA">
<!ENTITY LRECL_SYSPRINT "137">
<!ENTITY RECNUM_SYSPRINT "35000">
<!ENTITY KEYREF_SYSPUNCH "">
<!ENTITY DD_SYSPUNCH "CICPUNCH">
<!ENTITY RECFM_SYSPUNCH "FB">
<!ENTITY LRECL_SYSPUNCH "80">
<!ENTITY RECNUM_SYSPUNCH "80000">
<!ENTITY cicspre SYSTEM "cics.step" >
<!-- parameters for cics compile step building block -->
<!ENTITY DD_COMPUNCH "&dd_syspunch;">
<!ENTITY DD_ALL "DD_ALL">
<!ENTITY c370comp SYSTEM "c370.step" >
<!-- parameters for listing joiner building block -->
<!ENTITY DD_lst_cpre "&dd_sysprint;">
<!ENTITY DD_lst_comp "&dd_all;">
<!ENTITY packlst SYSTEM "packlst.step" >
]>
```

```
<LANG NAME="c370cics" env="MVS" Version_id="3.3.0">
<!-- include library chain used in the language in different
steps -->
    &includes;
    <!-- steps active during the parse of parts related to a
package -->
    &parsec;
    <!-- steps active during the build of package -->
```

```
&cicspre;  
&c370comp;  
&packlst;  
</LANG>
```

Central building blocks like parser and build steps provided by a central build team can be reused to create several languages which just differ in the number of steps or different parameters.

The include building block is c_include.libs:

EXAMPLE 11

```
<INCLUDES ID="hfiles">  
  <INCLUDE LIB="YES" TYPE="H"/>  
  <INCLUDE LIB="YES" TYPE="H_P"/>  
  <INCLUDE LIB="YES" TYPE="H_USER"/>  
  <INCLUDE PATH="SYS1.CICS.SDFHC370" LIB="NO" />  
  <INCLUDE PATH="SYS1.CICS.SDFHMAC" LIB="NO" />  
</INCLUDES>
```

A parsing step building block is parse_c.step:

EXAMPLE 12

```
<STEP TYPE="PARSE">  
  <SCRIPT NAME="parse_c"/>  
  <PARMS> -SOURCE ##source## -IDIRS ##incls## -DEPFILE  
    ##deps##</PARMS>  
  
  <FILE ID="source" KEYREF="SINC" IOTYPE="S" />
```

```
<FILE ID="incls" REFID="hfiles" IOTYPE="I" />
<FILE ID="deps" NAME="csource.deps" IOTYPE="W" />
</STEP>
```

The CICS preprocessor step building block definition is
cics.step:

EXAMPLE 13

```
<!-- CICS Precompile -->
<STEP TYPE="BUILD">
  <SCRIPT CALLENV="ATTACHPGM" NAME="DFHEDP$"
    DDLIST="YES" />
  <PARMS PARMKWD="PARM1"></PARMS>
  <RC COND="<=" val="4" />
  <DD IOTYPE="N"> </DD>
  <DD IOTYPE="N"> </DD>
  <DD IOTYPE="N"> </DD>
  <DD IOTYPE="N"> </DD>
  <!--SYSIN Input to be compiled -->
  <DD IOTPYE="&IOTYPE_SYSIN." DDNAME="&DD_SYSIN."
    KEYREF="&KEYREF_SYSIN."></DD>

  <!-- SYSPRINT Listing from the precompile -->
  <DD IOTYPE="O" DDNAME="&DD_SYSPRINT."
    KEYREF="&KEYREF_SYSPRINT." RECFM="&RECFM_SYSPRINT."
    LRECL="&LRECL_SYSPRINT." RECNUM="&RECNUM_SYSPRINT."> </DD>
  <!-- SYSPUNCH -->
  <DD IOTYPE="O" DDNAME="&DD_SYSPUNCH."
    KEYREF="&KEYREF_SYSPUNCH."
    RECFM="&RECFM_SYSPUNCH." LRECL="&LRECL_SYSPUNCH."
    RECNUM="RECNUM_SYSPUNCH"> </DD>
</STEP>
```

The C compile step building block is c370.step:

EXAMPLE 14

```

<!-- C Compile -->
<STEP TYPE="BUILD">
  <SCRIPT CALLENV="ATTACHPGM" NAME="EDCCOMP"
  DDLIST="YES"/>
  <PARMS PARMKWD="PARM2"></PARMS>
  <RC COND="<=" val="4"/>
  <!-- SYSIN -->
  <DD IOTYPE="U" DDNAME="&DD_COMPUNCH."> </DD>
  <!-- SYSLIN -->
  <DD IOTYPE="O" RECFM="FB" LRECL="80"
  RECNUM="9999" DDNAME="SYSLIN" KEYREF="OBJ"> </DD>
  ...
</STEP>

```

The process to merge listing outputs to one output is named "packlst.step."

EXAMPLE 15

```

<!-- Merge Listings to one LIST data set -->
<STEP>
  <SCRIPT CALLENV="ISPFREXX" NAME="PACKLST" DDLIST="NO"/>
  <PARMS PARMKWD="PARM3">&dd_lst_comp; &dd_lst_cpre;
  (APPEND(&dd_lst_comp;)></PARMS>
  <RC COND="<=" val="0"/>
  <DD> IOTYPE="O" DDNAME="&dd_lst_comp;" KEYREF="OUT2"
  RECFM="VBA" LRECL="137" RECNUM="500000"></DD>
</STEP>

```

Logic project view hierarchy and workflow

Figure 6 shows the logical element hierarchy and dataflow of a complex project related to a first and a second version of a product. Each block in figure 6 represents a data unit. The development of a product starts on the low level in groups DEVA, DEVB and TEAM. These groups represent the editable data units where elements may be created, modified or updated. Each of the units DEVA and DEVB is assigned to a single user while unit TEAM is assigned to a team of users. The next higher blocks DEVTA, DEVTB and TEAMT are assigned to the test of the elements from DEVA, DEVB and TEAM. No modifications of the product elements are permitted in the test level. The next higher levels represent a function test FTEST and a system test STEST of the second version of the product resulting from the elements treated and tested on the lower levels. At this point of time the first version of the product PROD1 is already completed and shipped to customers. Errors which are found after the shipment are fixed and subject of a test FIXTEST1 and followed by an integration into corrected product FIXPROD1.

Parallel to these activities the second version of the product package PROD2 is finished after the completion of the system test STEST. The access to the elements in the local storages of the clients 25, 27, the access to the intermediate packages and the final product in the database 24, and the linking between these components is controlled by the XSCML processor 22 while for the treatment of the contents of these components different languages such as REXX, C++, JAVA or PEARL may be used. The block DEVTB comprises a subblock 61 which represents a delta elements of DEVTB data. This does permit an undone step if required by replacing processed data by the previous data. The blocks TEAMT, PROD1, PROD2 and FIXPROD1 have corresponding subblocks 62, 63, 64 and 65.

Figure 7 shows a section of the process flow of the project according to figure 6 in more detail. By using the project meta data 41 (figure 4A) the XSCML processor 22 controls in a edit

subsection 70 step 71 to investigate the validity and correctness of the project data and step 72 to assign the project to the development unit DEVA. The result of the editing process, which may be a product element, is treated in an evaluation subsection 73 wherein in step 74 the result of DEVA is justified and signed off in step 75. As indicated by arrow 76 the XSCML processor 22 controls the move of the result of DEVA to the DEVTA where it is tested by means of step 77 in a test section 78 of the dataflow.

The access rules to level and to actions are also defined via the XSCML syntax as part of the project definitions 40 shown in a simplified example 16 which would be a part of Example 1:

EXAMPLE 16

```
....
<ACCESS>
  <USER>
    <NAME> Smith, Joe
    <USERID> JOE
    ...
    <ACTION TYPE="LANG" NAME="CPP" RULE="...."/>
  </USER>
  <USERGROUP NAME="Developers">
    <USERIDS> JOE </USERIDS>
  </USERGROUP>
  <LEVEL NAME="DEVA DEVTA" USERIDS="JOE" ACCESS="UPDATE"
    <ACTION TYPE="PROMOTE" RULE="...."/>
  </LEVEL>
  <LEVEL NAME="TEAM TEAMT" USERGROUPS="Developers"
  </LEVEL>
  <TYPE NAME="CPP" USERIDS="JOE" ACCESS="READ"
    <ACTION TYPE="UPDATE" RULE="...."/>
  </TYPE>
```

```
<TYPE NAME="*" USERIDS="JOE" ACCESS="UPDATE"  
  <ACTION TYPE="UPDATE" RULE="...."/>  
</TYPE>  
</ACCESS>
```

Those access rules are on top of built-in access rules of the XSCML system. The main goal is to ensure integrity and control of the data managed in an XSCML system. The level of access definition is not part of the invention but only the principle to provide this information also via the process definition syntax.

It follows an example of a process flow definition as part of the project definition Example 1:

EXAMPLE 17

```
...  
<PROCESSFLOW>  
  <PROCESS STEP="Investigate" NEXT="Assign" INITIAL>  
    <ACTION PGM="IJK">  
  </PROCESS>  
  <PROCESS STEP="Assign" NEXT="Justify">  
    <LEVEL NAME="DEV%">  
      <ACTION PGM="ABC" PARM="A B C" />  
    </LEVEL>  
    <LEVEL NAME="TEAM">  
      <ACTION PGM="ABC" PARM="O P J" />  
    </LEVEL>  
  </PROCESS>  
  <PROCESS STEP="Justify" NEXT="Sign Off">  
    ...  
  </PROCESS>  
  <PROCESS STEP="Sign Off" NEXT="Verify">
```

```
<LEVEL NAME="DEV%T">  
  <ACTION PGM="ABC" PARM="A B C" />  
</LEVEL>  
...  
</PROCESS>  
<PROCESS STEP="Verify" NEXT="...">  
...  
</PROCESS>  
</PROCESSFLOW>
```

The process flow may be more complex like a state machine with branches, loops and self references defined by the XSCML syntax and not only straight forward processes as the Example 17 shows.

Figure 8 relates to the physical representation of the product elements of a project and their definitions as stored in the sections 42 and 43 of the database 24. In figure 8 a block 80 includes the project definition. This block corresponds to to section 45 of the database (figure 4A). Project view edit data 81 including the project model source is parsed, transformed and assigned to the project definition data. A block 82 comprises the project meta data including project status data and element relations and package relations. The project status data also specify the language of the elements which is shown in block 83 for the model elements A, B and C which are written in COBOL, CPP and PLI, respectively, and also for the macro elements A, B and C which are written in COBOLMAC, PLIMAC and HPP. respectively. The

blocks 82 and 83 correspond to section 41 of the database. A block 84 which correponds to the sections 42 and 43 of the database comprises a plurality of project groups each including all elements of a certain category. Element categories are "module", "makro", "load", "object code" or "code listings". The XSCM processor 22 of figures 4A and 4B is represented in figure

8 by block 86 receives project view information from the project definitions 80 and controls the access to the elements indicated shown in block 84.

Figure 9 shows the logical element hierarchy and workflow of a complex project comprising multiple hierarchies for two different products A and B which may be developed in the same location by separate teams of developers who are working in parallel. For both projects A and B the same software configuration framework is used under the control of the XSCML processor 22 as described with reference to the figures 6 and 7. The structure of the hierarchy relationship between the blocks shown in figure 9 corresponds that one described in connection with figure 6.

Figure 10 shows the logical element hierarchy and workflow of a complex project which is produced by a distributed development by means of distributed computer systems 1, 2 and 3 designated in figure 10 by blocks 100, 101 and 102. As already described in connection with figure 3, these systems may be located in far distance from each other. Each of the systems 100, 101 and 102 comprises a first server 20 including an XSCML processor 22 and a database 24 and preferably a second server 26 for supporting build operations. System 102 comprises the edit section with the units DEVA, DEVB and TEAM which correspond to DEVA, DEVB and TEAM in figure 6. Furthermore, system 102 comprises the edit test section with the units DEVTA, DEVTA and TEAMT which correspond to DEVA, DEVB and TEAMT in figure 6. System 102 also performs

the test of fixes by FIXTEST1 of the first version of the product which corresponds to FIXTEST1 in figure 6. System 101 performs the functions test FTEST and the system test STEST of the second version of the same product corresponding the FTEST and STEST in figure 6. In system 100 the product versions PROD1 and PROD2 are administrated according to PROD1 and PROD2 in figure 6. System 100 also performs the test of fixes FIXPROD1 of

the first version according to FIXPROD1. The dataflow in the systems 100, 101 and 102 corresponds to the data flow in the system shown in figure 6. In each of these systems the dataflow and the processes are controlled by the local XSCML processor.

As shown in figure 11 a project model 110 defined in the XSCML syntax is loaded into a master system 111 which may be a separate system or one of the systems 112, 113 and 114. As a first step the XSCML processor 22 of the master system 111 performs a parsing and validating of the model loaded and checks the model on integrity. Copies of the model are then transferred through connections 115 to the local data base 24 of each of the systems 112, 113 and 114 where the model is locked. The connections 115 may be established via a communication network 34 such as the Internet or an Intranet. The locked models in the databases of the systems 112, 113 and 114 are then activated by commands on connections 116 which also may include the communication network to synchronize the systems with a new or updated model with a fallback possibility.

Figure 12 shows the steps to initiate the XSCML system in a distributed environment according to figure 11. In one of the systems 1, 2 or 3 a client starts the initiation process as indicated by 120 to carrying out a project. In step 121 the project definition, herein also called system view, is defined by creating the project definition via XSCML tags to describe the data flow through a logical element view based on a file system or object model system. This step includes a mapping to the memory of the XSCML processor system. The project definitions also include the process flow, the process definitions and the client access rights to data and processes. Furthermore, the project definition also determines which of the distributed systems will be selected to be the master system. The creation is performed by using XSCML tags directly or by means of an XSCML tag editor. In step 122 the system view is validated. For this purpose the initiating client passes the

project definition to the XSCML processor of the master system. correctness of the tags and consistency of the definitions. The XSCML processor of the master system is the administrator interface to the clients of distributed XSCML systems. The XSCML processor of the master system validates the project definition for correctness including a check of the tags on correctness and a check on the consistency of the definitions. In case when errors are found the client has to correct the project definition until the validation confirms the project definition. Step 123 performs a loading of the validated system view in the XSCML processors of the distributed systems. The XSCML processor of the master system will first ensure that the validation step is successfully performed and then stores the project definition in the database assigned to the XSCML processor of the master system. The stored format may be different to the tag format but follows a one-to-one mapping. For the distributed systems the project definition or relevant sections thereof are passed to the XSCML processors of the distributed systems for local validation. If the local validation is successful, the project definitions are stored in the local system and locked, where each system may store the related definitions in its proprietary format with a one-to-one mapping relation of the tags based definition. The master system controls the correctness of all local system validations before the next step can be done. If more than one system view is defined the system views are checked against each other for consistency.

Step 124 activates the stored system view. The initiating client requests the XSCML processor of the master system to activate the project definitions stored there. The activation includes a preparation of the physical environment as defined in the project definition. The process may involve the creation of files and databases and an update of the security system related to them. For the distributed systems the master system will initiate the activation of the involved distributed systems which will their environment as defined in their stored and

locked project definitions. If all systems indicate the successful activation, the lock is taken of the project definitions is taken away. The local client is then enabled to work on the project as defined in the project definitions which work may involve to manage the project definitions in step 125 and to perform user client actions by step 126.

Step 125 is shown in more detail in figure 13. It includes a system view update step 139 to implement changes of an existing project definition by a client request to retrieve from the XSCML processor of the master system the current project definition. That XSCML processor returns this project definition in the tag format and locks it in the update mode. The client may then do all actions provided by the system view definition step 121. Step 131 is followed by a new validation step 132 as described above after which a refresh system view step 133 is performed which sends the validated updates of the project definition to the XSCML processor of the master system. The XSCML master processor will ensure that the changed project definition is loaded and activated in the same way described above for the steps 123 and 124. Dependent on the capability of the XSCML master processor, a delta format of the project definition may be kept to allow a reproduction of the project definition before it was updated. Further steps shown in figure 13 include step 134 for deactivation of a system view so that client actions can temporarily be not performed, and step 135 for a complete removal of a system view so that it can not be used anymore. Step 125 also includes the definition of an alternate system view by step 136 which is followed by steps 137, 138 and 139 to validate, load and activate the alternate system view. Step 140 brings the control back to the calling client.

Figure 14 shows client actions of step 126. A client can issue an action command which activates at least one of the actions New, Check-out, Edit, Build, Promote, Delete or Query

which are designated 142-148. To execute the action New the XSCML processor uses the project definition and the metadata to set-up and store a new element in the package and in the element memory on the edit group level. Simultaneously the related metadata are updated. At least on language as defined in the metadata must be specified. A number of actions may be requested and carried out during this step according to the actions indicated in the process definitions associated to that element.

To execute the action Check-out the XSCML processor uses the project definition and the metadata to prepare an access to the package or element in its edit group and to set a lock to ensure an exclusive use of the package or element by that client. Based on the a the process definitions associated to that package or element a number of actions may be requested and carried out during this step. The client may modify the package or element independent of the XSCML processor, and may select among the actions Save, Save-as, or check-in (close).

To perform the action Save the XSCML processor uses the project definition and the metadata to store the modified package or element in the package memory 43 or input element memory 44 (figure 4A) on the edit group level, and to update the related metadata. The action Save-as is similar as Save except that form an existing element or package a new element or package is created and stored under a new name and with the same XSCML properties of the existing element or package. Also the action Check-in is similar as Save except that the element or package is unlocked so that is is accessible again by other clients.

The action Edit 144 will involve a check-out for the element or package to be edited and then calls an editor which has XSCML support built-in to edit an element of package in an edit group. The editor will call the XSCML actions New, Check-out, Save, Save-as, Check-in whenever appropriate edition functions are used by the client. The edition used is defined in the project definition and may be related to the type of an element or

package. The edited Check-out element of package will be checked-in by the XSCML processor.

To initiate a Build action 145 the XSCML processor uses the project definition and the metadata to determine if the type of the package to be build is "C", "L" or "HL". In case of a "C" type the XSCML processor determines the related sources, parameters, process definition, outputs to be stored and the files needed for the Build action. It will determine the status of the involved files and information needed for the Build action if it was changed by a previous Build action. If any changes are found, it transmits the complete build information to the defined build server 27 to execute "C" package Build action. The build server receives the build information for a package which contains input, parameter and output information and defines the build steps to be executed and the files needed for these steps. The build server does the allocation of the files needed and gets access to the sources needed to start the defined build action for the step to be executed.

The build server stores all output elements indicated in the process definition back to the generated element memory. It will also update the metadata for the generated elements and create a build information to contain the list of inputs generated elements and the dependencies and used parameters. The build server stores all outputs indicated in the process definition to user files for the build and error analysis in case that at least one build step failed.

In case of a "L" type the XSCML processor performs the action Resolve Build references to packages which scans the package for references to other build packages and issues a new action Build for each referenced build package which is not yet checked for a Build. Thereafter, the XSCML processor determines the related outputs as generated by the referenced packages to be used as

input to the build process, further the parameters, process definition, outputs to be stored, and files needed for the Build action. Before the "L" package Build action is started, a check will be made for the referenced packages generating the elements to be used as input if a rebuild is needed. It will determine the state of the involved files and information needed for the build if it changed from a successfully executed previous build. In this case no build request will be issued. If any changes are found, it transmits the complete build information to the defined build server to execute the "L" package Build.

In case of an action Build for an "HL" type package the XSCML processor performs the action Resolve Build references to packages.

To execute the action Promote 146 the XSCML processor uses the project definition and the metadata to determine the elements and packages referenced to the package to be promoted and if they are located in the promote group from where the Promote action is issued. It also determines the group to which the promotion shall take place and their location. The Promote action will create copies of all referenced elements and packages to the next higher group and delete them in the current group. The Promote action will only move successfully build packages. In a distributed environment a communication between the XSCML processors of the distributed systems takes place to synchronize their memories.

To execute the action Delete 147 the XSCML processor uses the project definition and the metadata to determine the elements and packages to be deleted. To execute the action Query 148 the XSCML processor uses the project definition and the metadata to determine the elements and packages to the specified query to determine the information. The Query action allows an extensive retrieval of information stored in the packages, elements, project definitions and metadata.

While the invention is described with reference to various embodiments and examples, modifications or other embodiments of the invention are within the scope of the invention as defined in the claims.

C L A I M S

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1. A software configuration method for the use in a computer system including at least one server which is connected to a plurality of client computers, the server having a memory for storing product elements which are linked together to form a software package and different versions of a software package, further storing processes usable by said clients to maintain the elements and to develop new elements, and tools usable by said clients to define, maintain and update the relationship between product elements,

the method comprising the steps of:

defining a common software configuration markup language which is suitable to define a project (53, 60), to perform a memory access to product elements (44, 45) and packages (43), and for mapping of the processes and tools (48, 49, 50) to said one or more library systems and for defining the relations between said product elements;

generating and storing a project definition which defines dataflow, process flow and process definition of a project by using the common software configuration markup language;

generating and storing a software configuration framework by using said project definition (40) and process definition to describe said product elements (43, 44, 45) and processes and define their access parameters and the relations among each other;

mapping of the product elements (43, 44, 45), processes and tools to said one or more library systems by using

the common software configuration markup language;

storing the product elements, processes and tools in the memory of the server (20) or in the memories of all servers (20, 51) if more than one server are used;

assigning the product elements, processes and tools in said storage to said software configuration framework; and

calling selected ones of said product elements (43, 44, 45), tools and processes by at least one of the clients using commands of the common software configuration markup language, where another programming language may be used to develop, update or test the contents of the product elements called.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the common software configuration markup language is an extensible markup language.
3. A method according to claim 2, wherein the common software configuration markup language is based on the Extensible Markup Language XML.
4. A method according to claim 1, comprising the step of generating commands in said common software configuration markup language by a control program in said server, where the control program is part of said software configuration framework.
5. A method according to claim 1, wherein said common software configuration markup language is used for defining a project (53) to develop or update a software product in a first server (20) comprising the steps of accessing project definition data and data on project

states, user access rights and element relations in a database (24) connected to said first server to setup the project and of repeatedly accessing and updating project status data in said database.

6. A method according to claim 1, wherein said common software configuration markup language is used for preparing an edit action for product elements comprising the steps of invoking an editor to which the product and process definition, element states and relations among elements are provided by a control program in the first server, where the control program is associated to said software configuration framework; and accessing processes and tools in said database for developing new product elements or modifying and updating existing product elements by said control program.
7. A method according to claim 5, wherein said editor uses a language which is independent of said common software configuration markup language.
8. A method according to claim 1, wherein said common software configuration markup language is used for building (compiling) packages of product elements in a second server (27) connected to said database (24) comprising the steps of accessing processes and tools in its own memory or in said database for compiling and linking product elements to form program packages.
9. A method according to claim 1, comprising the step of generating self documenting product elements and packages of product elements and updates thereof by using said common software configuration markup language.

10. A method according to claim 1, wherein said storing step comprises the step of storing said system independent software configuration framework in the memories of a plurality of geographically distributed computer systems (30, 31, 32) which are connected together through a communication network (34), and wherein said assigning step comprises the step of assigning the product elements, processes and tools to the system independent software configuration framework in the memories of each of said distributed computer systems.
11. A method according to claim 10, wherein each of said distributed computer systems (30, 31, 32) generating commands in said common software configuration markup language by a control program which is part of said software configuration framework.
12. A method according to claim 10, comprising the steps of editing product elements in each of the distributed systems (30, 31, 32) by using a first server (20) which is connected to a locally installed database (24) and building packages by a second server (27) connected to said database.
13. A method according to claim 10, wherein said calling step comprises the step of calling elements, tools and processes by at least one of the clients attached to the servers in each of said distributed systems (30, 31, 32); and editing said elements by using same or different programming languages which are independent of said common software configuration markup language.
14. A method according to claim 10, comprising the step of transferring changes of said product elements, which result from processing of said product elements by each

of said distributed systems (30, 31, 32), to all other ones of said distributed systems.

15. A method according to claim 10, wherein one of the distributed systems (30, 31, 32) is used as master system the memory of which contains project definition and process definition data in said said common software configuration markup language which data are used by said control program to initiate the software configuration framework.

16. A software configuration system for the use in a computer system including at least one server (20) which is connected to a plurality of client computers (25), the server having a memory (14) for storing products which are linked together to form a software package or different versions of a software product, further storing processes usable by said clients to maintain the elements and to develop new elements, and tools usable by said clients to define, maintain and update the relationship between the product elements,

the system comprising:

means (40) for storing project definition data which defines dataflow, process flow and process definition of a project by using a common software configuration markup language which is adapted to serve as a meta syntax for defining a project and processes to perform the project, for mapping of the processes and tools to a database (24), and for accessing product elements in the database;

means (43, 44, 45) for generating and storing a software configuration framework by using said project definition to describe said product elements and

processes and define their access parameters and their relations among each other;

means (40, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50) for mapping and storing the product elements, processes and tools in the memory of the server (20) or in the memories of all servers if more than one server are used;

means (22) for assigning the product elements, processes and tools in the memory to said software configuration framework; and

means (25, 46) for calling selected ones of said product elements, tools and processes by at least one of the clients using commands of the said common software configuration markup language; and means (141) for enabling user to develop, update or test the contents of the product elements called by using a language which is independent of said common software configuration markup language.

17. A system according to claim 16, wherein the common software configuration markup language is an extensible markup language.
18. A system according to claim 16, wherein the common software configuration markup language is based on the Extensible Markup Language XML.
19. A system according to claim 16, comprising means (46) for generating commands in said common software configuration markup language which means are part of said software configuration framework.
20. A system according to claim 16, wherein said common software configuration markup language is used for

defining project data of a software product in a first server (20) comprising means (22, 41) for accessing project definition data and data on project states and element relations in a (24) database associated with the first server (20) to setup the project and for repeatedly accessing and updating project status data in said database.

21. A system according to claim 16, wherein said common software configuration markup language is used for preparing an edit action for product elements, comprising means (144) for invoking an editor; and control program means (22) for accessing the product definition and process definition, element states and relations among elements in said database and to make them available to said edit action, where the control program means (22) are also used for accessing processes (40) and tools (48, 49, 50) for developing new product elements or modifying and updating existing product elements.
22. A system according to claim 16, wherein said editor uses a programming language which is independent of said common software configuration markup language.
23. A system according to claim 16, wherein said common software configuration markup language is used for building packages of product elements in a second server (27) comprising means (143) for accessing processes and tools in its own memory (14) or in said database (24) and means (145) for compiling and linking product elements to form program packages.
24. A system according to claim 16, comprising means for generating self documenting product elements and packages of product elements and updates thereof by

using said common software configuration markup language.

25. A system according to claim 16, wherein said storing means further comprising means (111, 115) for storing said system independent software configuration framework in the memories of a plurality of geographically distributed systems (30, 31, 32; 112, 113, 114) which are connected together through a communication network (34), and wherein said assigning means (22, 40) comprising means for assigning the product elements, processes and tools to distributed software configuration frameworks in the memories of said distributed systems.
26. A system according to claim 25, wherein each of said distributed systems (30, 31, 32; 112, 113, 114) comprises means (46) for generating commands in said common software configuration markup language by control programs (22) associated with said distributed software configuration framework and stored in that distributed system.
27. A system according to claim 25, comprising in each of the distributed systems (112, 113, 114) means (141, 144) for editing product elements by using a first server (20 or 51) which is connected to a locally installed database (24), and means (141, 145) for building packages in a second server (27) connected to said locally installed database (24).
28. A system according to claim 25, wherein said calling means (25, 46) further comprising means (143) for calling elements by at least one of the clients (25), attached to the servers (20, 27) in each of said distributed systems (112, 113, 114), and for editing

said elements by using same or different programming languages which are independent of said common software configuration markup language.

29. A system according to claim 25, comprising means (22, 52, 115) for transferring changes of said product elements which result from processing of said product elements in each of the distributed systems (112, 113, 114) to all other ones of the distributed systems.
30. A system according to claim 25, wherein one of the distributed systems (112, 113, 114) is used as master system (111) the memory of which contains project definition data in said common software configuration markup language which are used by the control program (22) of master system (111) to initiate the software configuration framework and to transmit copies thereof to the other systems.
31. A computer program product comprising program code portions for performing respective steps of the method to claim 1 to 15 when the program is executed in a computer.

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A B S T R A C T

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According to the invention a common extensible software configuration markup language (XSCML) is used which is suitable to define a project related to the development or update of a software product. The common extensible software configuration markup language is preferably based on the Extensible Markup Language "XML". By means of the XSCML a software project definition and a system independent software configuration framework are generated. An XSCML processor (22) is provided to access the project definition and to describe product elements and processes and define their access parameters and their relations among each other. The framework is stored in the memory of one or more servers (20, 51) and in a database (24) and has assigned the product elements, processes and tools in the memories. Selected ones of the product elements, tools and processes are called by at least one of a plurality of client workstations attached to the server by using the commands of XSCML. The servers may belong to a geographically distributed computer systems which are connected through a communication network. Access and administration of the assigned product elements, processes and tools in the locally distributed systems and communication between these systems is performed by XSCML data streams and commands while editing of product elements may be performed in other programming languages which are independent of the common extensible software configuration markup language.

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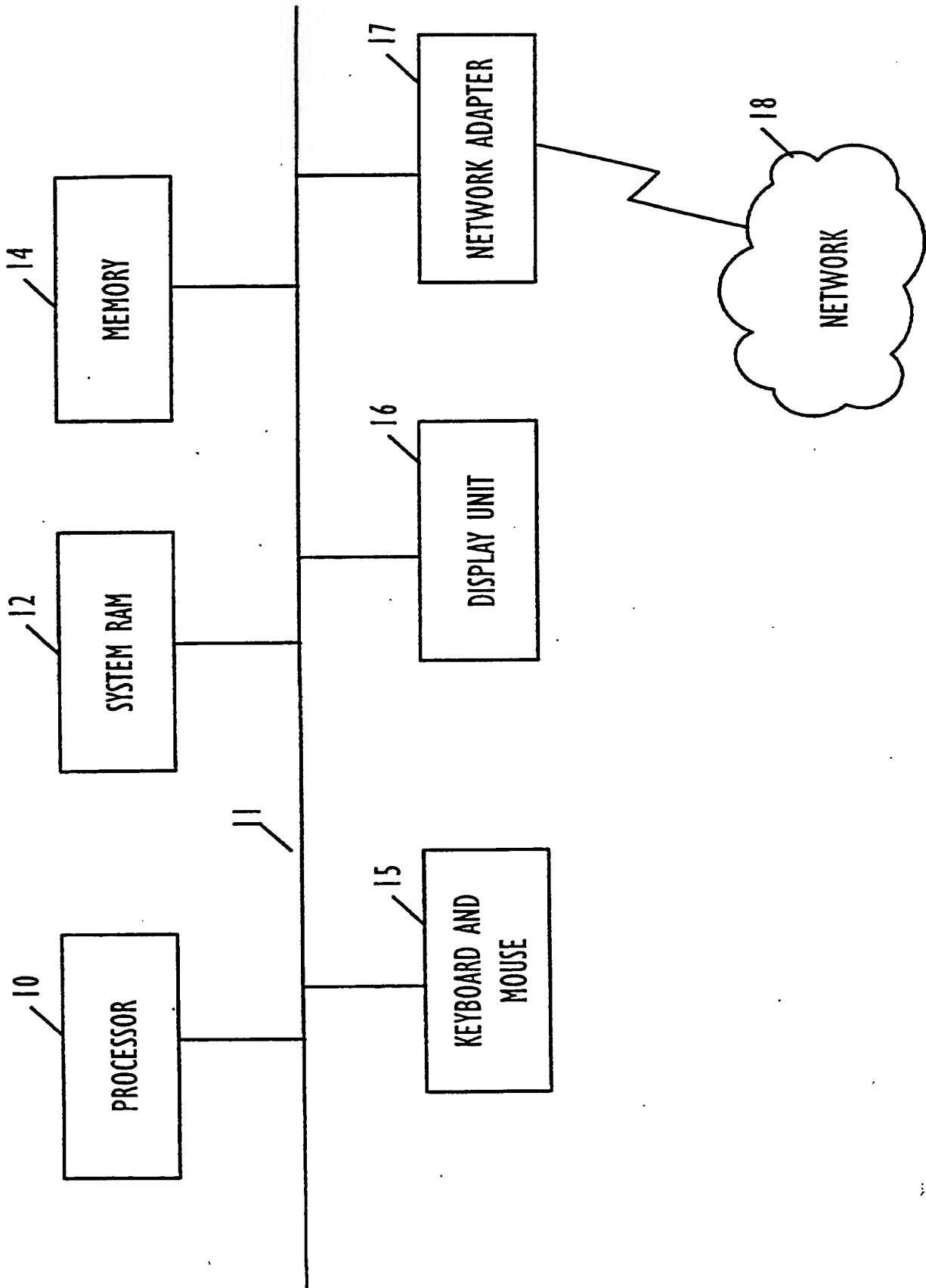


Figure 1 (prior art)

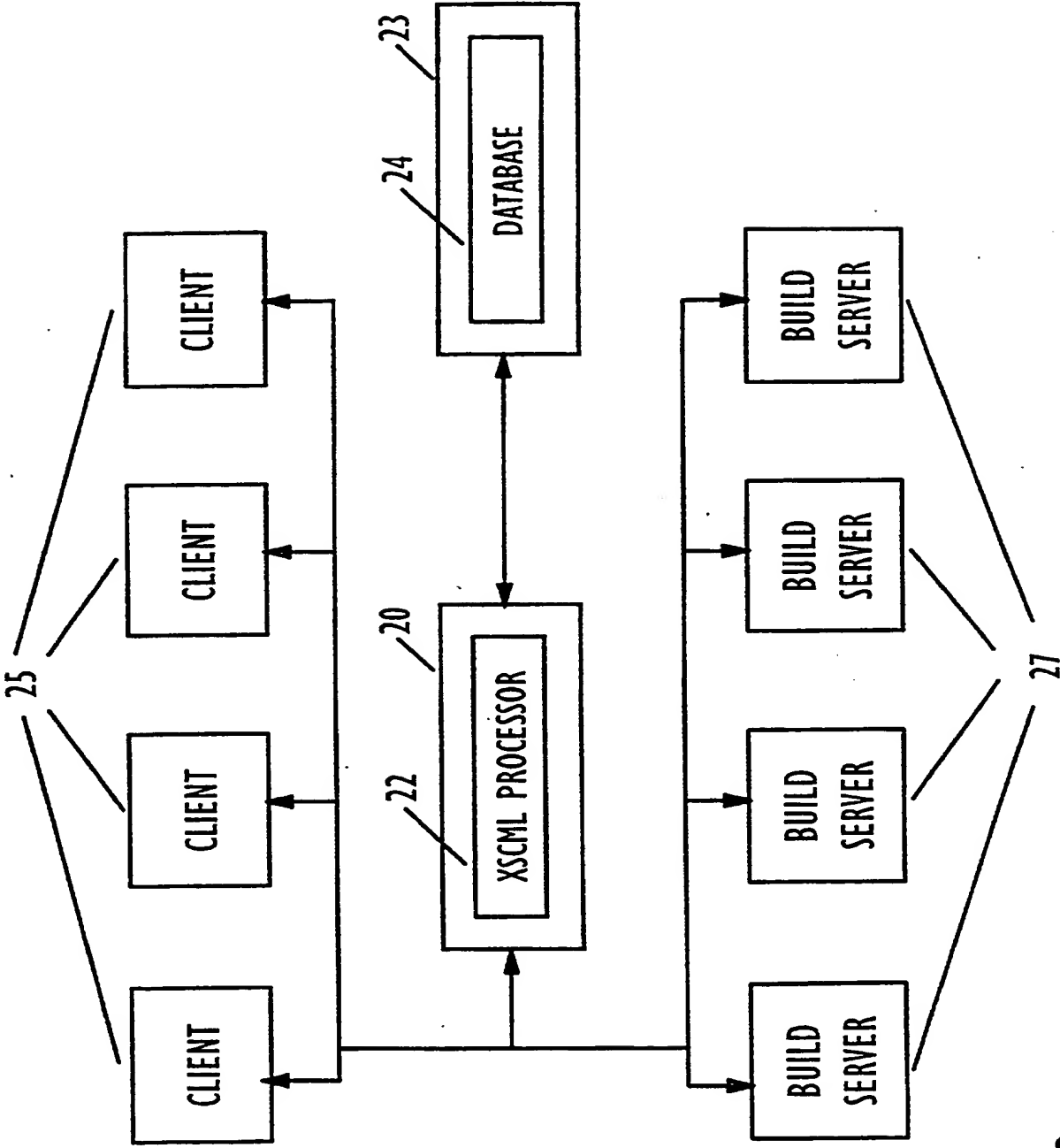


Figure 2

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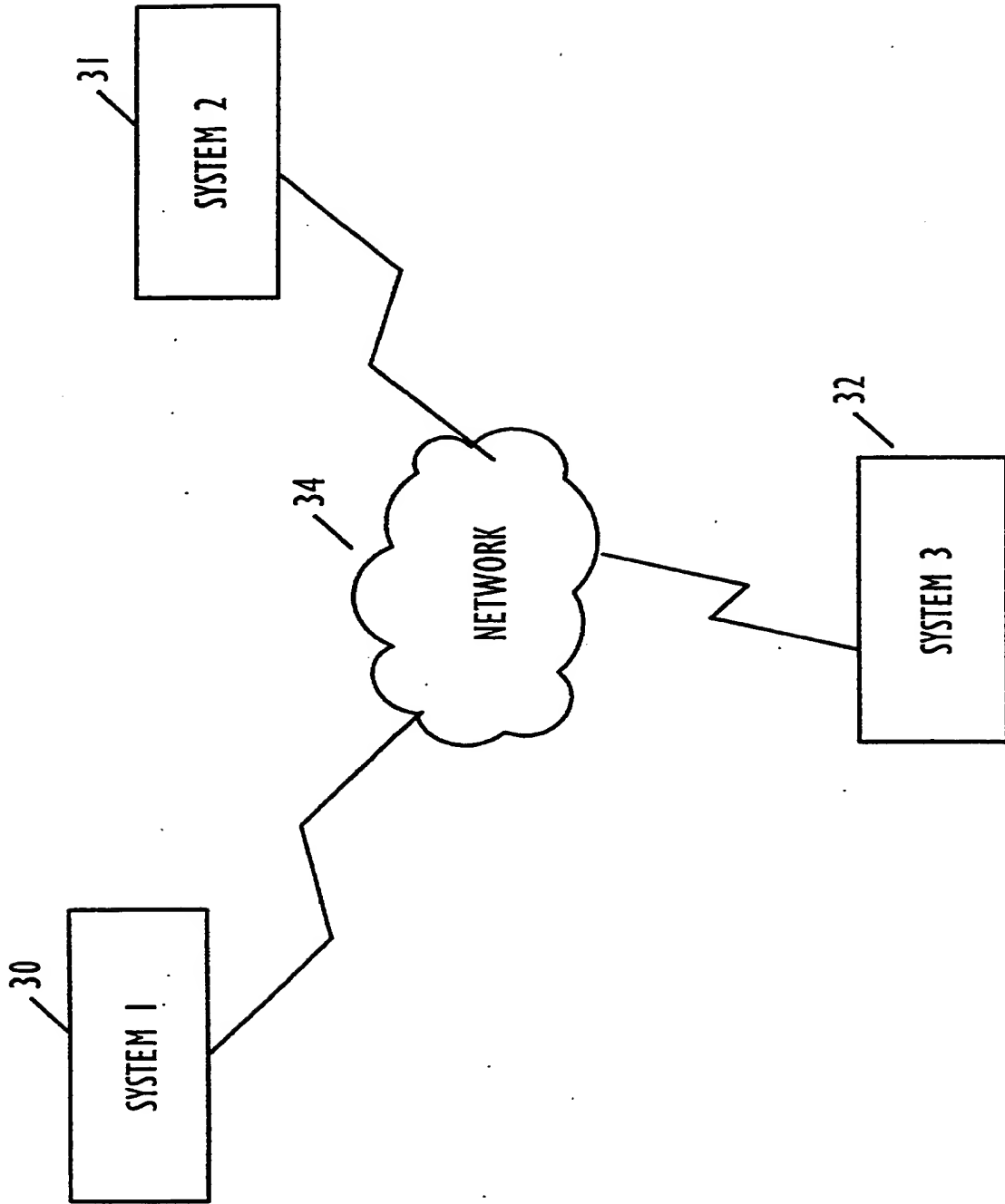


Figure 3

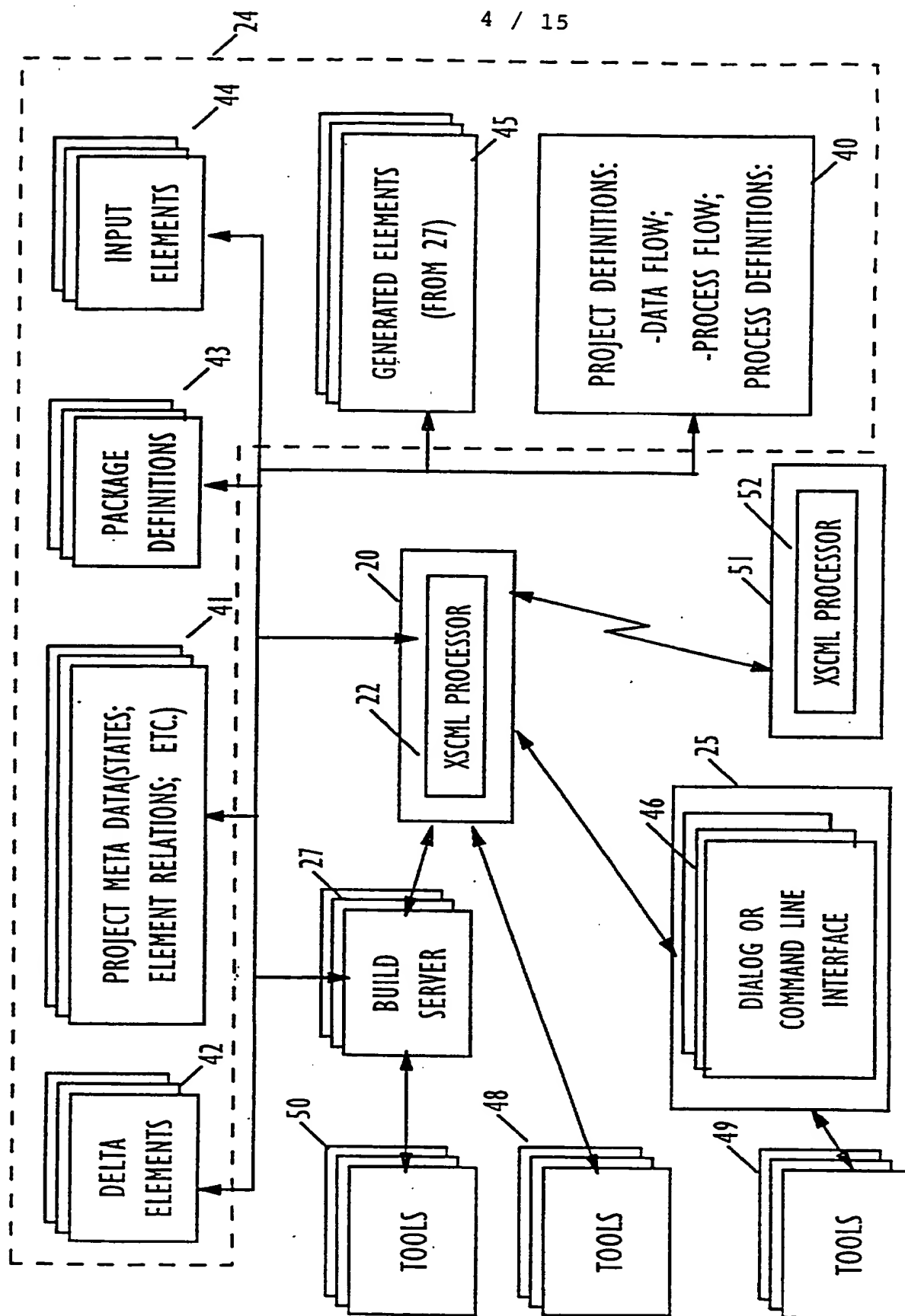


Figure 4A

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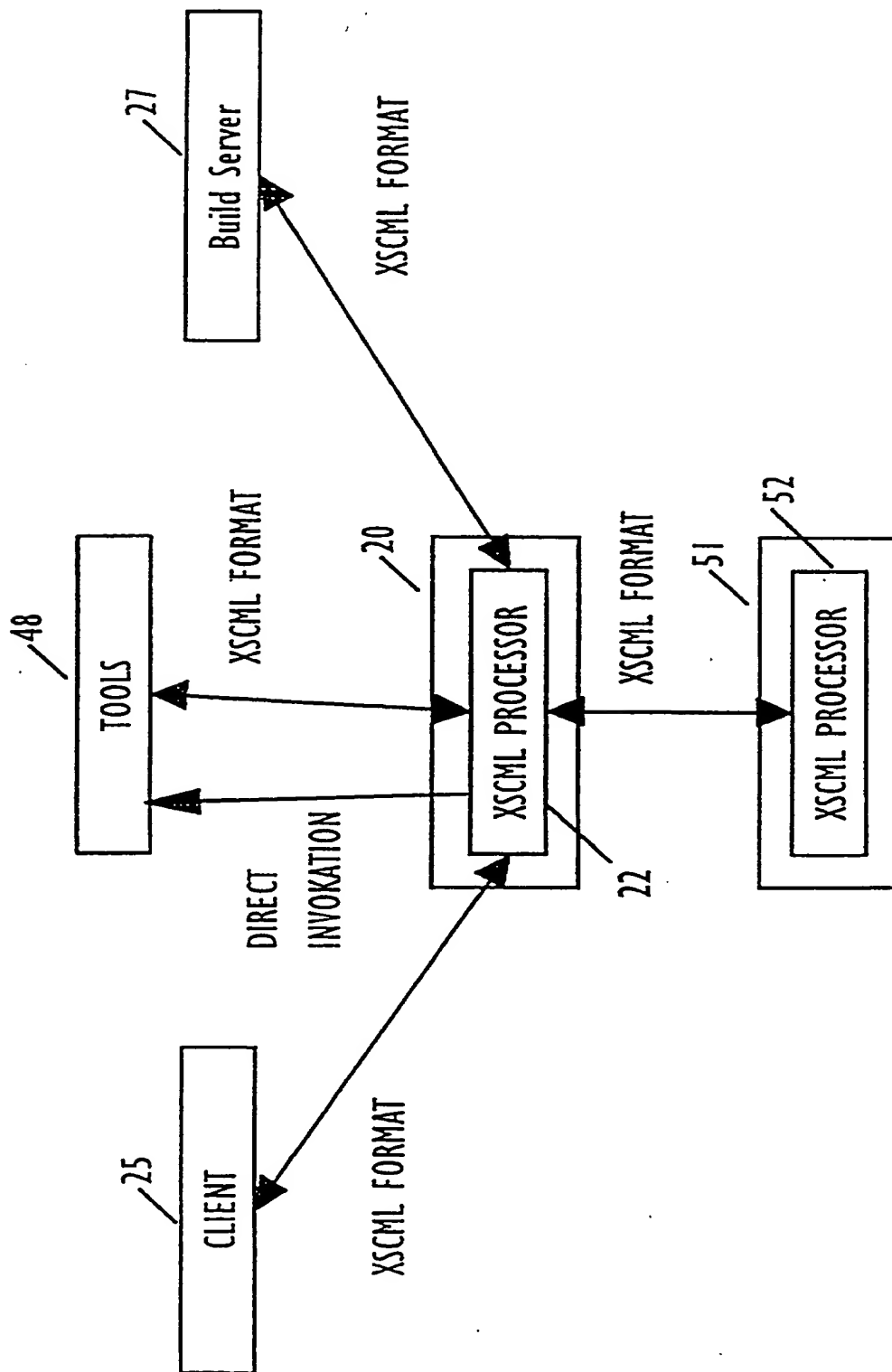


Figure 4B

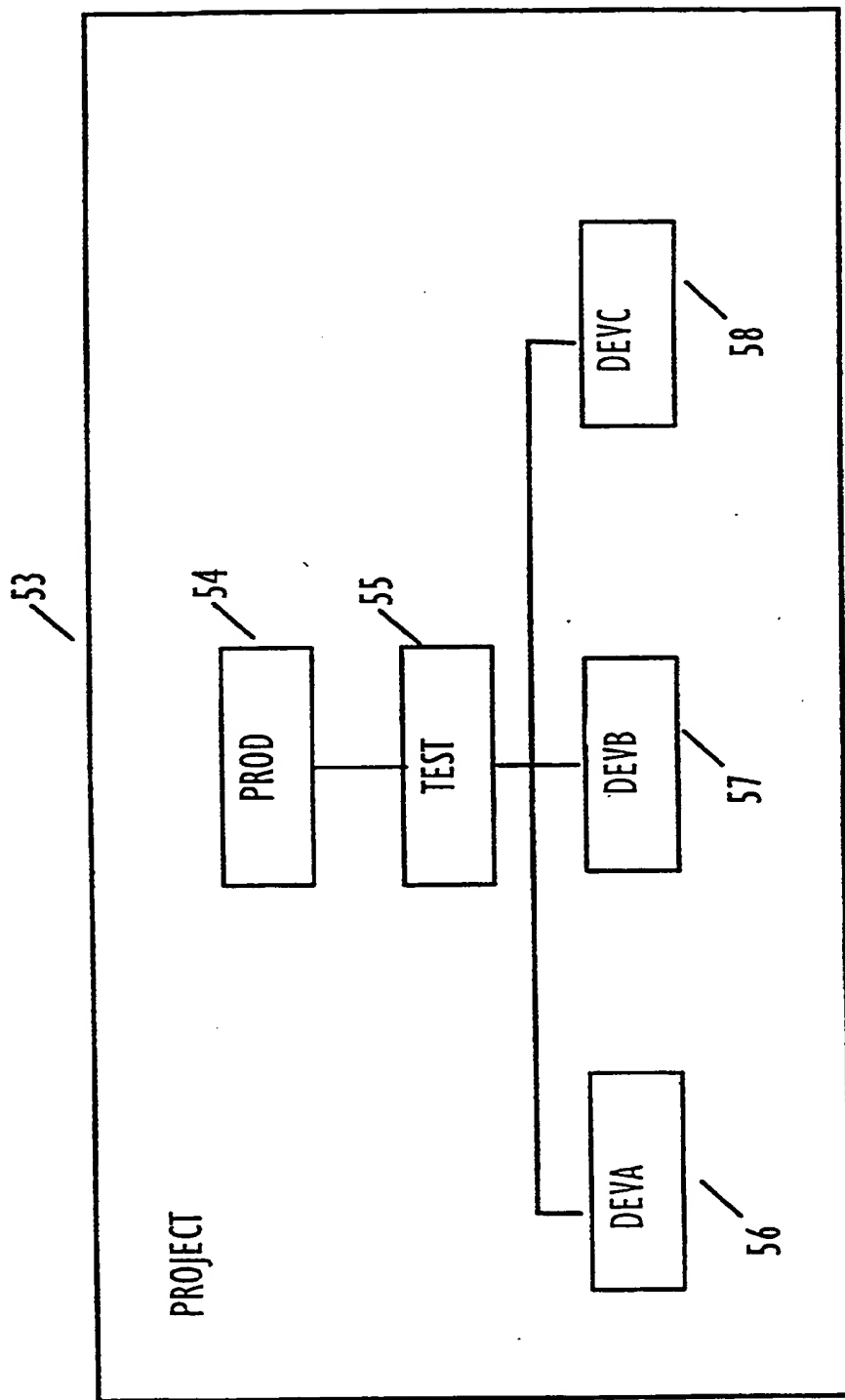


Figure 5

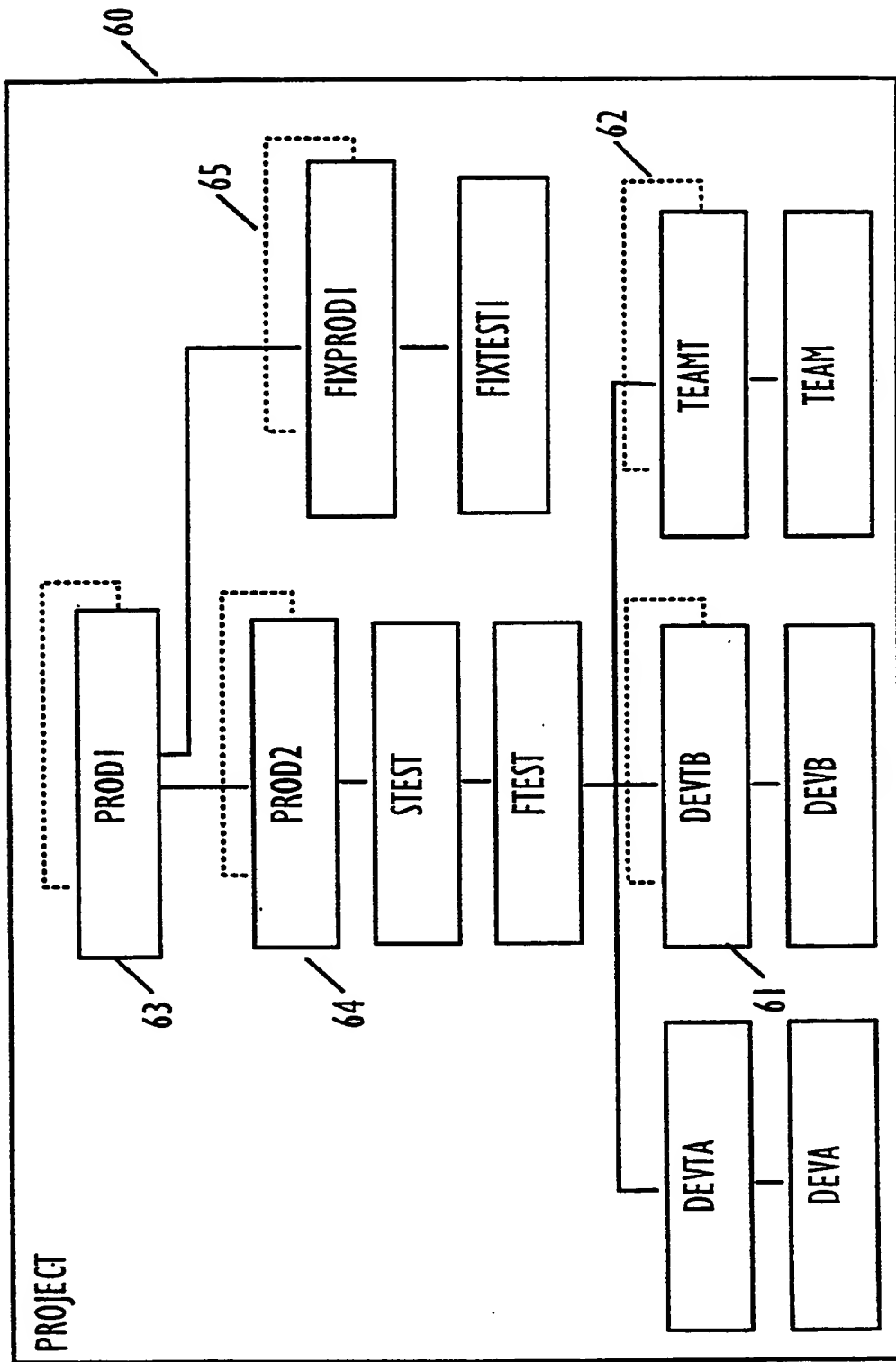


Figure 6

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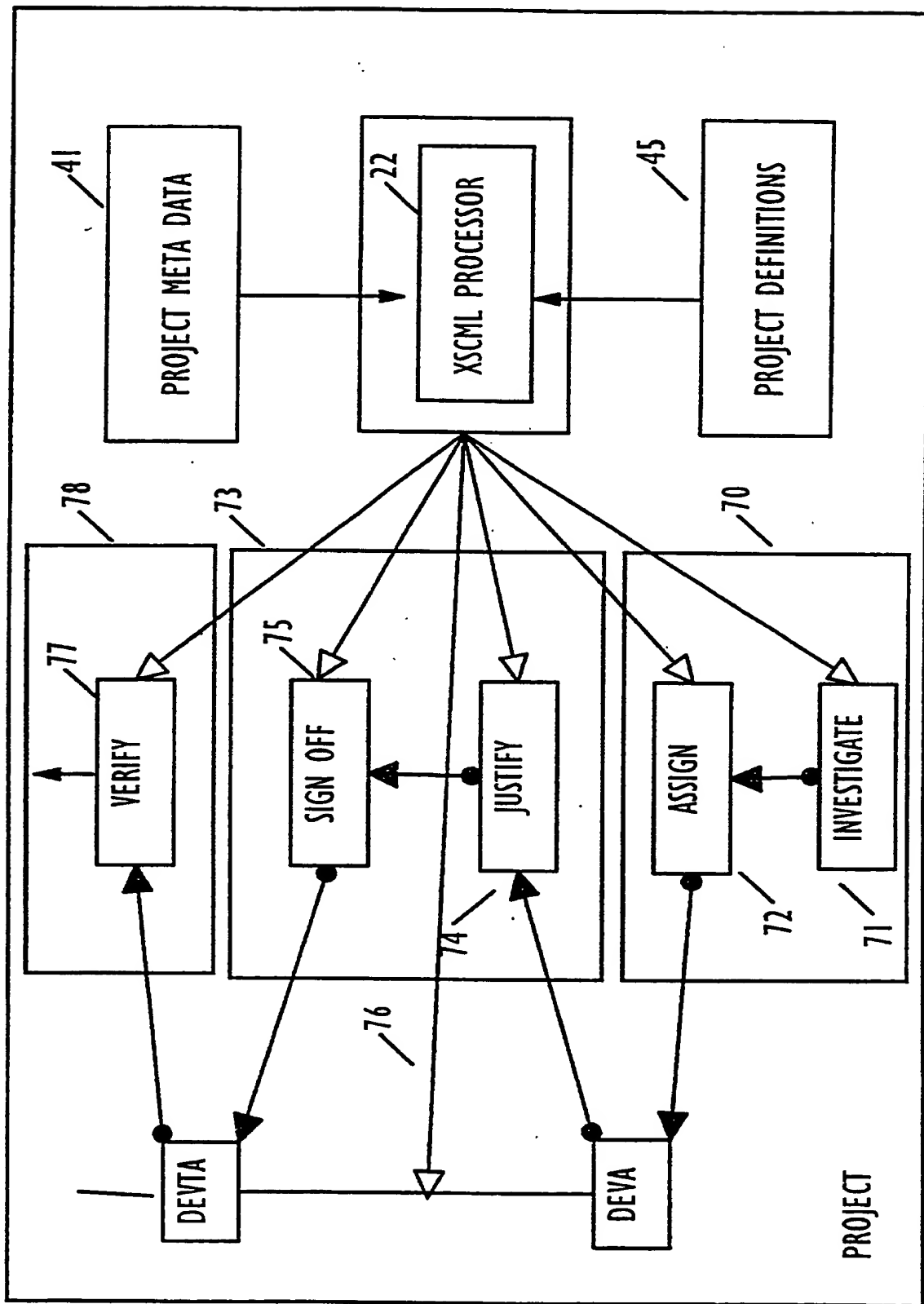


Figure 7

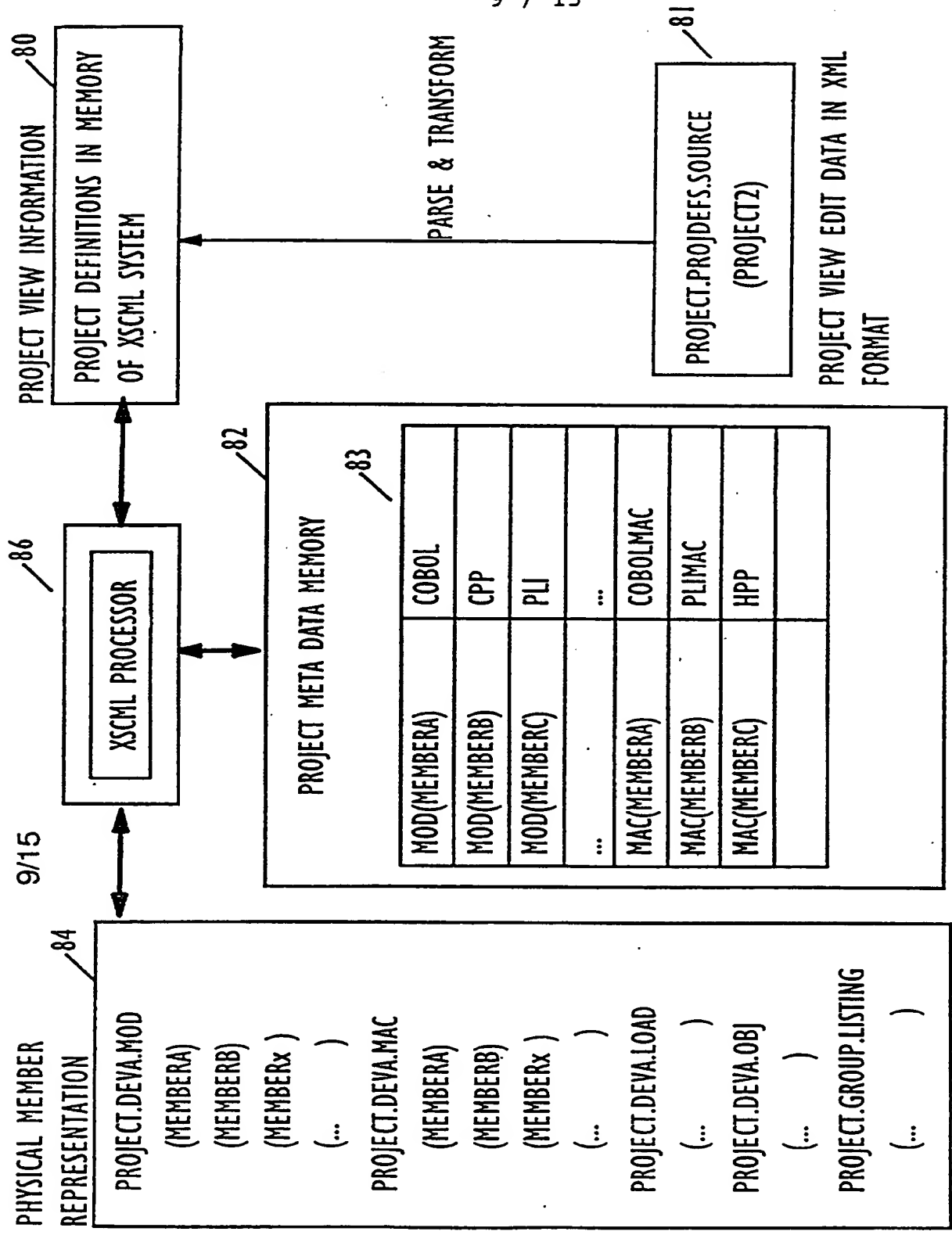


Figure 8

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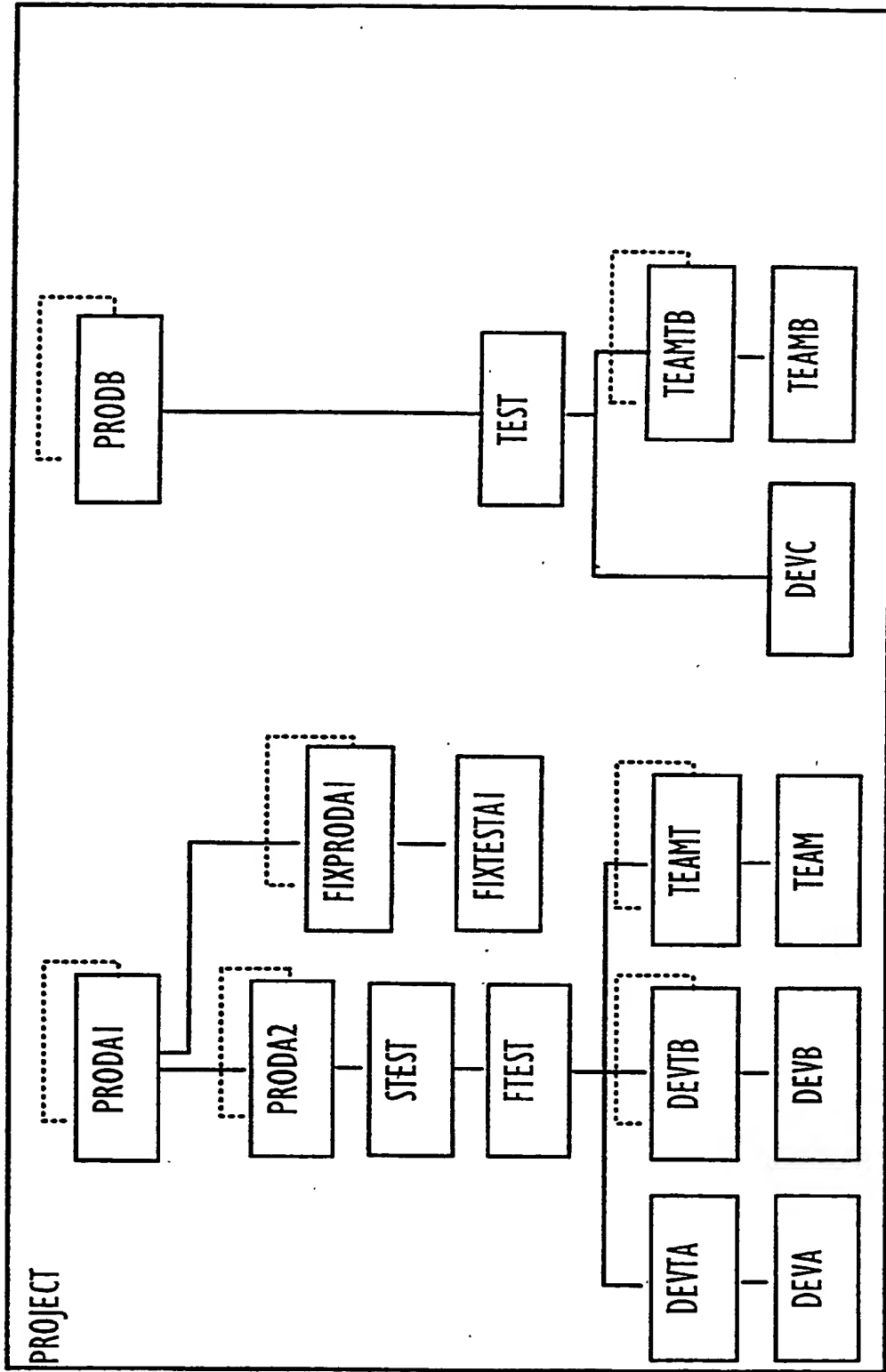


Figure 9

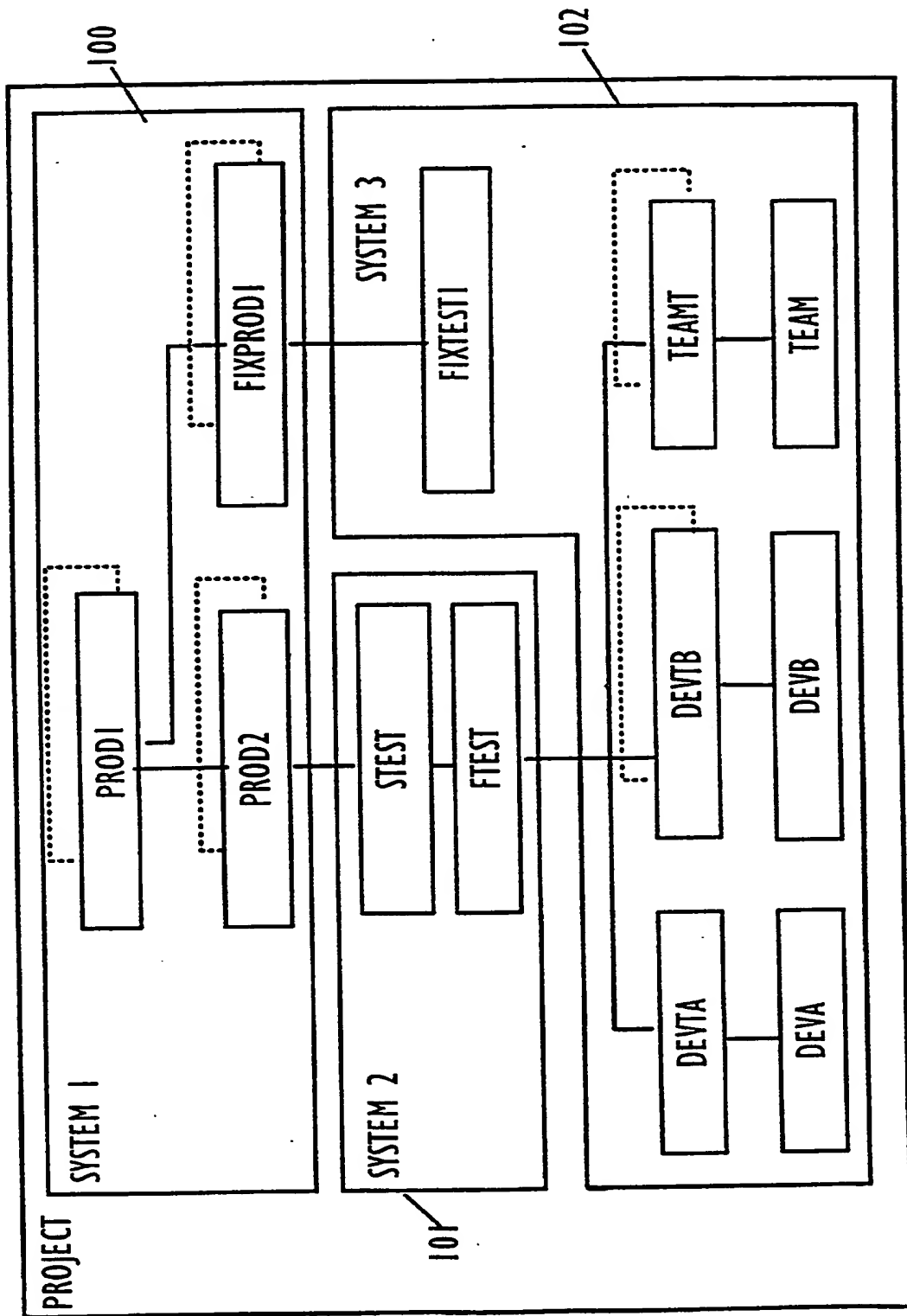


Figure 10

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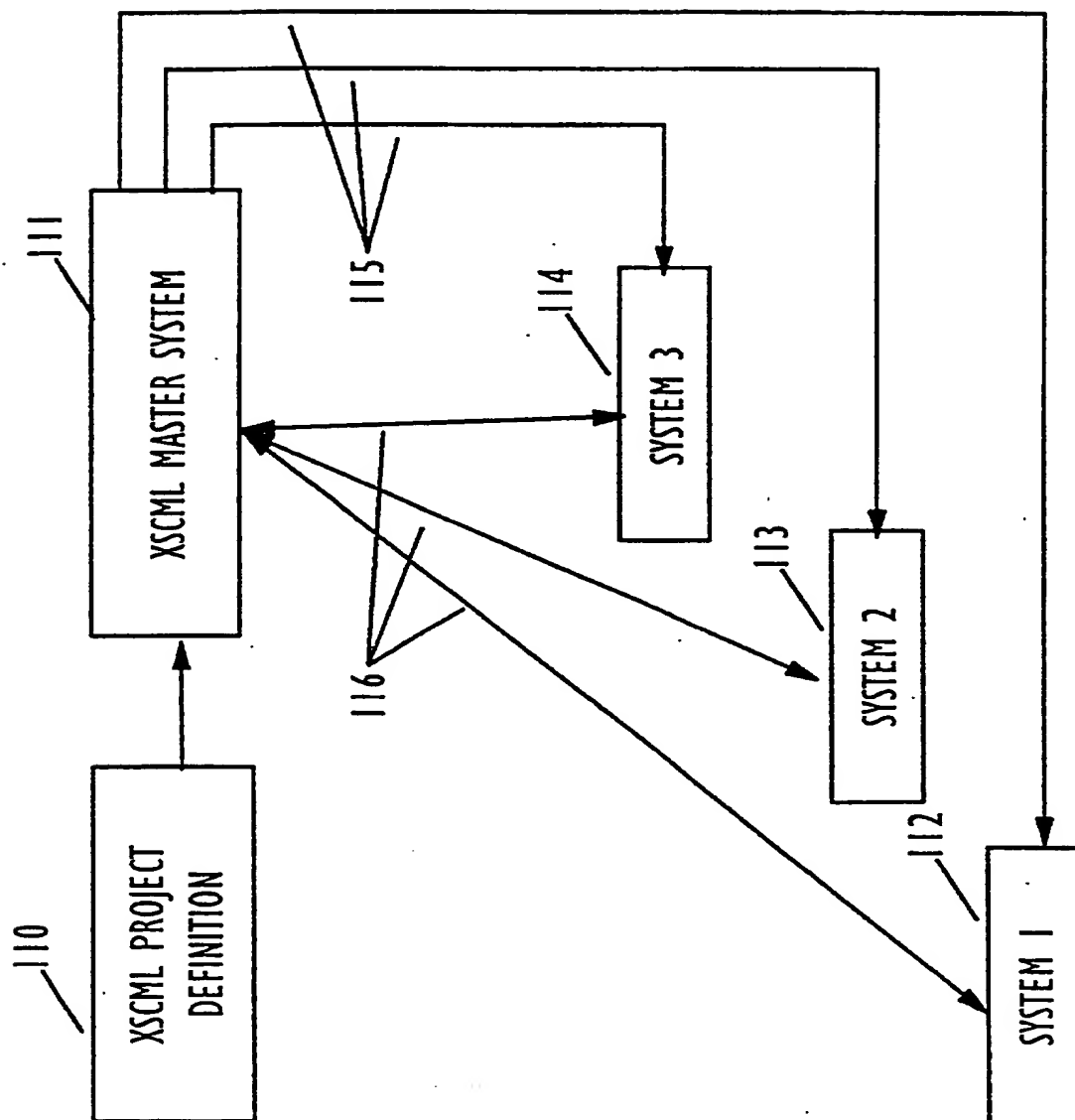


Figure 11

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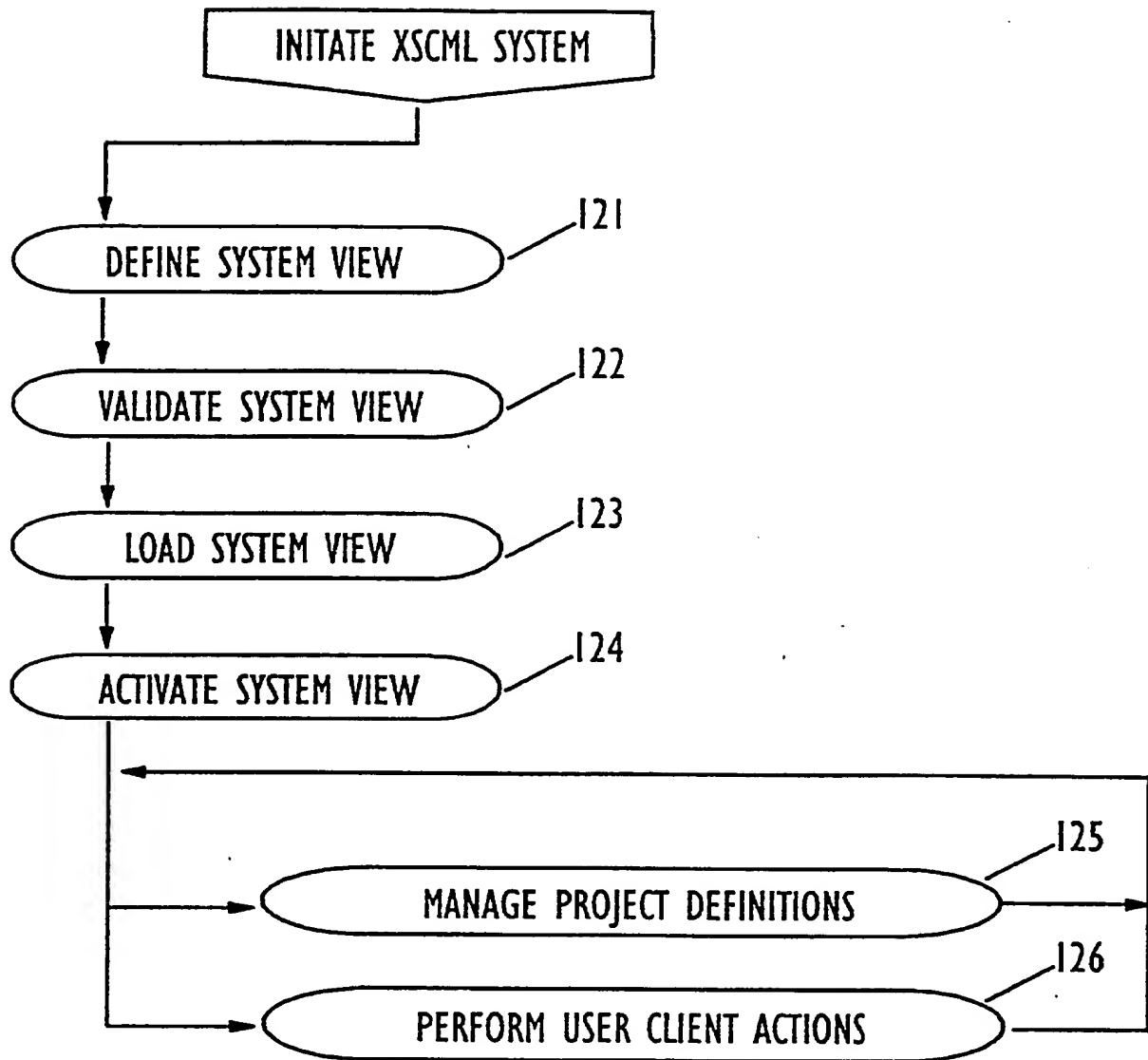


Figure 12

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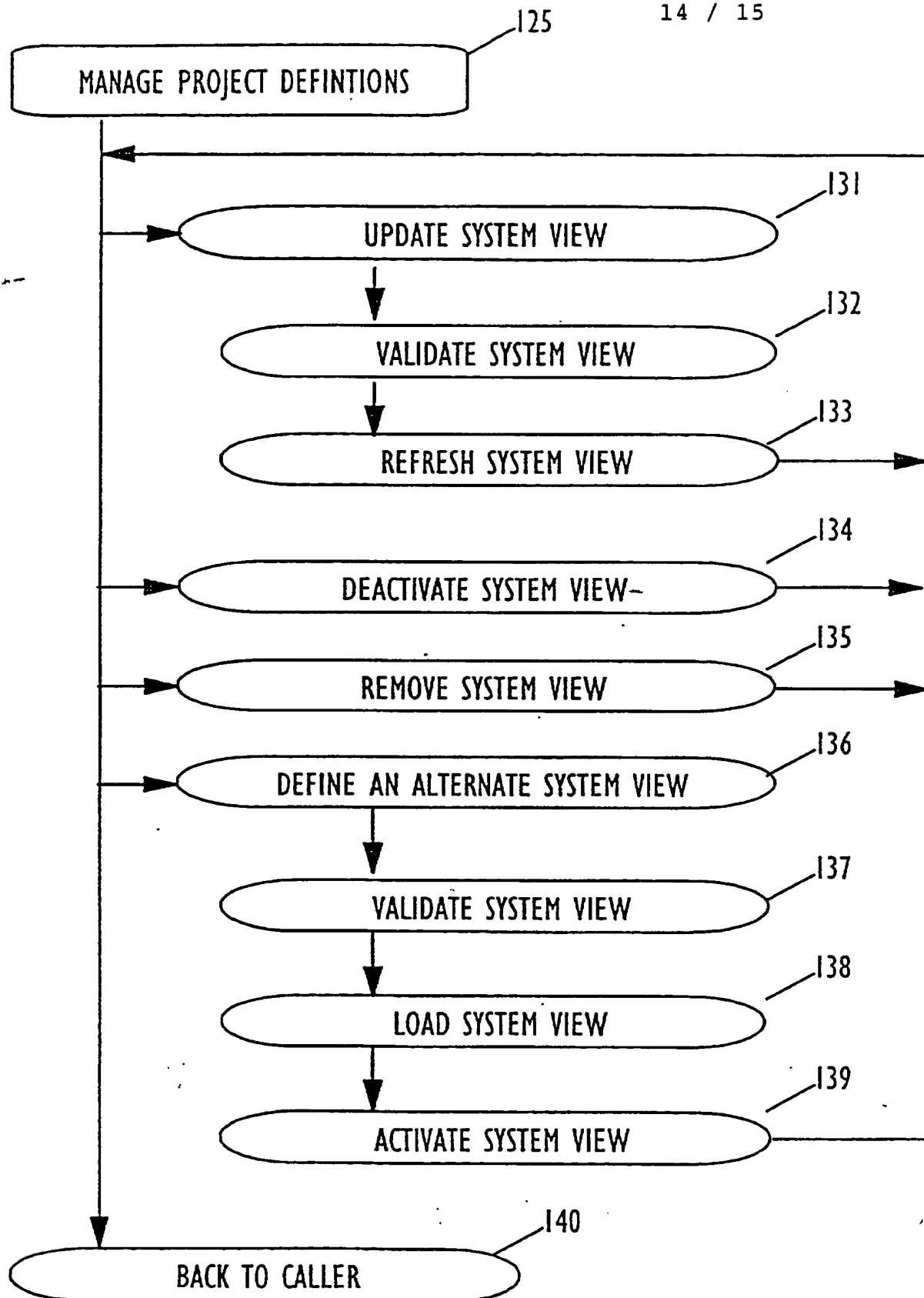


Figure 13

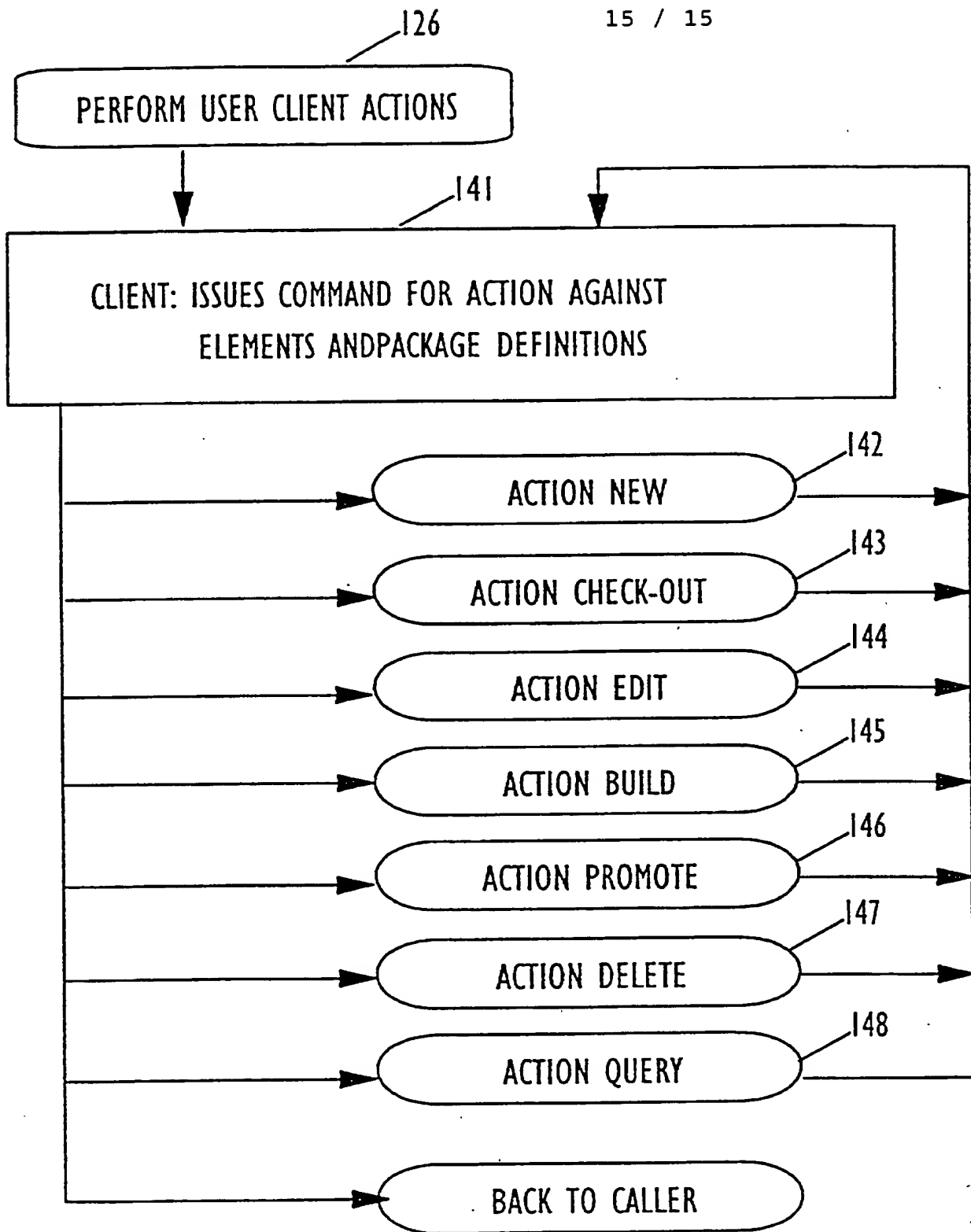


Figure 14

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